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#### The Farm and Ranch Review

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James H. Gray, Editor

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## The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

#### The King and the man

**B**Y this time, everything that could have been said about the sudden and tragic death of the King has been said many times. It has all been said and better said than we can do it. Yet there are some things in this world that can stand repetition. One is to bear testimony to the inherent goodness of men when we encounter it.

Our King was a good man, in an era when a cynic might with justice have said that nothing of dross carried less value than goodness.

King George came to the throne when Hitler's Mein Kampf was the rage of the book world. Not, within the recorded history of man had so evil a force been loose in the world. It' was a force that could not only contemplate but actually carry through the cold-blooded slaughter of millions of helpless human beings. It was a force that stripped humanity of all dignity, which contaminated, as with a typhus germ, everything it touched.

In Britain itself, the places of the great were filled with mediocrities. Unemployment stalked the land. The country's leadership of the world had been abdicated. The sun was setting rapidly on the great British Empire though the people may have mistaken the after-glow for sunrise. Mussolini was already engaged in his obscene adventures in Africa. Spain was ablaze with civil war and Munich was yet to come. So was the Russo-German peace pact.

It was in such a climate that King George came to the throne. He came ill-prepared and ill at ease. Always, he had been over-shadowed by his elder brother who had gifts that made it easy for him to excel at anything he tried, be it golf, dancing and riding to hounds. Prince George was shy, quiet, unathletic and reconciled to the sort of dull and quiet life he loved. Then he, and not Edward, was on the throne.

Never strong, often plagued with sieges of illness, he nevertheless had something greater than physical strength — a selfless devotion to the service of his country and his people, a quiet strength of character and an Englishman's love of his family, his home, his land and his pets.

It was these characteristics which, when war finally came and the iron return to the British soul, served to endear him to his people. There were safe harbors in the country. But his home was in London so he stayed there eveu during the worst of the bitz. More, he stayed as a matter of course. The direction of the prosecution of the war was in other, perhaps more capable hands. Everybody had a job to do. His job was just to be. That, as it turned out, was a very big job indeed, though it must have been fraught with deep frustration.

The King provided real leadership to his people in the long Battle of Britain. He knew of the terrible toll of the air war because he saw the damage at first hand in his quiet pilgrimages to Coventry, Liverpool and the rest. He and the Queen narrowly escaped death themselves when bombs fell in Buckingham Palace court yard. In those days he did what was required of him—not what he was told he should do but what he himself felt ought to be done. Here his instincts were very sound indeed for he was a kindly man by nature and one in whom the milk of human kindness flowed full.

Canadians had an insight into the essential humanity of The King during the royal visit in 1939. The tour arrangers had botched things in Winnipeg. First War veterans at Deer Lodge hospital, who had expected the entourage to stop there, were bitterly disappointed when it passed them by. Their protests reached the King. On his return journey, the veterans were transported to the Union Station where The King and Queen took a full hour to visit with them.

Here was a King enjoying a visit with his subjects. They visited man to man. He tasked after their families, where they had been wounded and when. There was nothing perfunctory or formal about this occasion. It was simple, homey, genuine. Only a person with an abiding interest in people, with an instinct for being kind to his fellow men, could have carried it off.

Like his subjects, he was a family man with family troubles. He had growing daughters with opposite personalities. One was serious, the other gay and full of fun. He had to learn to manage them and be managed by them. Fathers all over the Empire and Commonwealth felt a real kinship for him on that score. They could shake their heads wryly, in the curious bafflement of fathers, and understand what The King was going through.

That, perhaps, was the real tie between King George and his people, the bond of understanding that gradually grew up between them. He was a King. But he was also a man — a man who never wanted to be king but when the throne was forced upon him accepted it as a duty and consecrated himself to the service of his people. He cut no heroic swath through history. He was only a simple, honest, fundamentally decent, kindly, human being. The sorrow that we felt at his passing was in a sense a realfirmation of our respect for such ancient marks of a cultured, civilized man.

In a world corrupted by deceit, by a reversion to barbarism of monumental proportion, by selfishness, intolerance, violence and hatred he was the personification of these virtues which seemed completely out of fashion. The respect and affection that he gained is a measure of the place of importance that compassion, humanity, honesty and sincerity still hold in the hearts of mankind.

#### The bankers won't lead

THE decision of the chartered banks to close their doors on Saturdays in seven Canadian cities is a melancholy commentary on the sort of leadership we are **not** getting in this country.

Our banks are not productive enterprises. Rather they are warehousers of money. They store depositors' money and lend it out to borrowers. Over the years, a tradition of leadership in all manner of economic activity has built up around our banks. Banking policy, whether to lend or not to lend, can have a profound effect upon the economy. Bankers are supposed to be, in a sense, business appraisers and economic temperature takers. Yet, simply because the clerks decide they don't want to work Saturdays ,this vital service industry throws up its hands and shuts down.

It might be argued on their behalf that the five-day work week has become everywhere accepted in this country, that the banks had to fall in line in order to keep their workers happy. There is, however, a difference between a five-day work week and a five-day week. Let's say that all the Canadian people, in their wisdom, have decided they want to work only five days in every week and have two days off. But even if everybody in Canada, farmers, ranchers, business men and doctors in addition to the unions went on a five day week, it does not follow that everybody must work the same five days and have the same two days off.

To enforce such a system requires the shutting down of billions of dollars worth of plant capacity. That unused capacity means that we have reduced our productivity by one-sixth and increased our costs by the same amount. The depreciation of machinery and equipment and industrial plants all have to be charged against production whether the plant works one day in six or six days. The economic loss that results from idle dollars invested in idle assets has to be made up by increased prices.

Now, through the decision of the banks, enforced idleness is to be imposed upon brains as well as dollars. Business people who may be inspired to get into a deal that requires bank advice or bank loans, can forget about being enterprising after three o'clock Friday afternoon. Because the banks are closed Saturdays, more and more enterprises will be impelled to follow their example. Commerce of all kinds will gradually grind to a halt on Saturdays. Our costs of doing business will rise and our real standard of living will decline.

Inflation, as every banker knows, can be combatted in two ways: by restrictions on credit and by increased production. The closing of the banks will restrict credit all right, but it will restrict production even more. This Saturday closing naturally brings to mind some other vital services. The railways and airlines for example, or the fire departments. Following the bankers' logic, the trains and planes should stop dead on Friday afternoon. If a bank catches fire on Saturday it should be allowed to burn down because the firemen likewise dislike working on Saturdays.

In the name of old-fashioned horse sense, if we can't get sound leadership in economic matters from the banks, where can we turn in this society to look for it?

#### Farm and Ranch Editorials

#### The population crisis and a peasant existence

THERE is sombre reading for the people of the Prairies in the publication of the census figures for 1951. These are the figures on which our representation in Parliament will be based so let's take a look at them. More people are living on the Prairies today than ever before, but for the last 20 years this region has fallen far behind in the struggle to keep up with the population growth of the nation. Here, as the foundation of our comment are the figures for Canada's population:

(000's omitted) 1941 1951 1931 88 98 578 638 Nova Scotia -----513 New Brunswick \_\_\_ 408 457 512 Quebec \_\_\_\_\_ 2,875 3.331 4 010 Ontario \_\_\_\_\_ 3,432 3.788 4,562 700 720 771 Manitoba ----922 895 829 Saskatchewan ----796 937 Alberta British Columbia -694 818 1,153 Newfoundland ----357

Now here is some re-phrasing of the figures. In the last 20 years the Prairies have marked up a gain of less than 200,000 people. In the same period Ontario has gained 1,135,000 and Quebec's gain has been almost identical. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, two provinces long regarded as distress areas, have both substantially outgained Manitoba in these two decades. Saskatchewan is the only province in Canada to have recorded a decline in population. Despite the endless propaganda about the glories of oil development in

Alberta, its percentage increase in population is only slightly greater than Nova Scotia's.

There is far more involved here than merely provincial pride. In 1935 the Prairies had 55 Members of Parliament in a house of 245. By the last election this had dropped to 53 in a house of 262. At the next election it will be down to 46 in a house of 262. Manitoba's representation will be down to 14 from a peak of 17. Saskatchewan will be reduced to 15 members from its top of 21. Alberta will retain its 17 seats. British Columbia will have 22 seats, compared with 16 in 1935. Ontario and Quebec, combined, will elect 160 members, compared to 147 in 1935. The strength of our representation in the house of Commons has been cut from 22.4 per cent to 17.5 per cent.

Behind atl this are many factors. The expansion of power farming, particularly in Saskatchewan, is certainly a factor. More and more acres are being farmed by fewer and fewer farmers. The concentration of industries in Ontario and Quebec during the early war years has undoubtedly been a vital force in draining people from the Prairies. That is part of the price we have paid for utterly wasting our political power by sending Social Crediters and C.C.F.'ers down to vegetate in the opposition benches.

But also a great factor has been social and not economic at all. Living on a submarginal level, isolated from social intercourse, lacking the amenities that are taken for granted even by slum dwellers in the cities — young people escaped from the farms and would never go back. So long as these conditions exist, our population problem will remain. To remedy the problem, the living standards of the farmers must be raised to where there is no longer an irresistable impulse to flee to the cities.

Here we come to an old Farm and Ranch argument, that electrification of the prairie farms should be the most impelling business of all provincial governments. Manitoba has the job in hand. Saskatchewan, which lacks power facilities, is trying to do something. Alberta has shunted the problem into the laps of the private power companies and has filed it and forgotten it.

A peasant existence, however, is not the only cause. There is the equally fundamental one created by a wheat growing economy. We can mine a full section of wheat every year by living in Kindersley or Swift Current and spending the winter in B.C. True, we are destroying the productivity of the soil. We are doing a slaphappy job of cultivation. Soon we have weed problems, erosion from wind and water, a declining humus content and a score of kindred afflictions. But, for too many of us, that's the only kind of farming we know or can be interested in.

These are some of the problems. The Saskatchewan Government has announced that it is going to establish a Royal Commission on Agriculture to tackle them. The Farm and Ranch has not had much to say that was good about the Saskatchewan Government. Here is something we heartily applaud. No commission can mutter incantations and solve all our problems. But it is surely heartening to see at least one Prairie government alert to the urgency of the population crisis that afflicts us. It is good, too, to see one Government in this agricultural empire that is showing some interest in its province's basic industry.

#### Here is Alberta's practical communism

THE farmers of Alberta, through their organizations have been persistently, unanimously and futilely agitating for the return of the mineral rights to their land to their rightful owners, themselves. The justice of these demands cannot be seriously questioned. That they can be bruskly ignored by the Manning government is an indication of the extent to which city and small-town thinking dominates the Social Credit administration. As it doesn't have to worry about the farm vote in order to stay in power, it can safely ignore the farmers. It can count on the Tory branch-manager class, the Board of Traders, the service clubbers, and on the union labor vote.

In such circumstances, we can understand the Government's contempt for the farmers' appeals for simple justice. What we find difficult to understand is the attitude of the rest of the people who depend upon the farmers for their living. We wonder, too, what has happened to the minds of Albertans when a clear-cut case for restoration of property rights makes no impression whatever. Have we lost our interest in justice because the question does not affect our pocketbooks?

It was not always so. Before the war, when Premier Aberhart was waging holy war against the banks, trust companies and investment dealers, the welkins rang in protest. The struggle of the banks to prevent being pushed out of business gained support all across the country. Eventually, the

Social Crediters were forced to retreat and the banks, insurance and trust companies and investment dealers are all doing business on the old stands.

Then there was the nation-wide uproar when the province of Saskatchewan went into the car insurance business and took over the bus lines. Newspaper editors were alerted and took up the cudgels. People who had no interest in the matter became interested.

But when the case of the farmers for their mineral rights is argued, nobody pays the slightest heed. After all, it is only the farmers' property that has been withheld from him. It isn't ours, so why bother. Besides if the Government didn't get all that money out of oil, our taxes would be higher. Why shouldn't the Government take this money and spend it on the welfare of all the people rather than let it get into the hands of a few farmers?

These are the stock, glib and completely stupid arguments that you get from business men when the subject is raised. We have neither the time or the space this month to answer them. But we are impressed by a curious contradiction. The anti-farmer advocates, who cheer the diversion of the farmers' property into the provincial treasury, prate endlessly about the glories of free enterprise and the evils of socialism. They cheer for free enterprise in one voice and cheer for the socialization of the farmers'

property in the next. In a word, they are oratorial free enterprisers and practical communists.

That, in fact, is what the Alberta Government's oil policy is-practical Communism. Everywhere else on this continent, except in two Prairie Provinces, the mineral rights belong to the farmers on the land. That is as it should be. In Russia, however, the oil trust can undoubtedly move right into a middle of a wheat field, drill for oil, find it and keep it and use the income to finance the operation of its bureaucracy. That, to all practical purposes, is the way it is in Alberta. In Russia, they believe in rich governments and poor people. In Texas or Oklahoma or California, it is the people who get rich out of oil and the Governments get what income they require by taxation. In Alberta, the Government gets rich and the people are hypnotized by welfare handouts financed through the seizure of the property of the farmers.

What, we cannot help but wonder, has happened to our British standards of fair play? What has happened to our moral senses of right and wrong? What has become of our once jealous watchfulness over the rights of minorities? Have we become so corrupted by the receipt of government bounty extracted from us by stealth with indirect taxes, and taken from our neighbors without regard to their rights, that we no longer recognize a moral issue when we see one? If the answer is yes we live in a society that is sicker than we ever imagined it to be.

#### The King



This superb picture of His Late Majesty was taken by Karsh.

#### Outstanding events in the life of His Majesty King George VI

1895-Born December 14 at York Cottage, Sandringham.

1913—Visited Canada while serving in the Royal Navy as a Cadet.

1914—Took ill at sea and moved to Aberdeen, where he was operated on for appendicitis; rejoined ship and saw service at the Battle of Jutland.

1915-Suffered from an attack of obstinate gastric disorder.

1918—Serving in the Royal Air Force when peace in the Great War was declared; visited Coblenz bridgehead, Germany, and inspected American troops

1919-With headquarters staff of Canadian Corps at Bonn, Germany;

1920 Created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney.

1923—Married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strath-... / more.

1924—Left with the Duchess for a tour of South Africa, December 1.

1925—Returned from Africa on April 19 and warmly acclaimed: president of the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley.

1926—Princess Elizabeth, first child born April 1; extended the Freedom of the Fishmongers' Company.

1930—Princess Margaret, second child, born August 21; attended coronation of Carol II of Rumania.

1936—Succeeded Edward VIII on Throne as George VI.

1937-Coronation ceremony on May 12 proved brilliant function

1939—Made first visit by reigning British Sovereign to Canada and United States.

1940—Visited British Expeditionary Force in France; instituted George Cross and George Medal.

1941—Toured bombed cities of Britain; inspected bomb damage to Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

1943—Flew to North Africa to inspect troops; returned by way of Malta to bestow the George Cross upon the island fortress.

1944—Crossed English Channel ten days after D-Day to land in Normandy; visited troops in Italy and Eindhoven corridor.

1947—Made royal tour of South Africa; created Princess Elizabeth and Prince Phillip, Duke and Duchess of Ediburgh on their marriage.

1948—Celebrated 25th wedding anniversary; cancelled royal tour to Australia and New Zealand.

1949—Underwent successful operation to free flow of blood to right foot.
 1951—Opened the Festival of Britain and 1951 Festival Exhibition; cancelled visit to Northern Ireland; Lung condition required major operation, Sept. 23.



**G**randma was one of those unforgettable characters you read about. And every time I think of her, I remember one of her favourite sayings: "Early sow — Early mow".

Many years have passed since Grandma died. But just the other day something happened to remind me of that old motto of hers.

I was working over my budget, trying not to admit what the figures told me: My savings had slipped. At this rate, it was a cinch that some of the things I'd started to save for would have to wait. Suddenly I remembered "Early sow..."

"Old-fashioned stuff!" I told myself. Then I got to thinking. "Maybe it is tough to save today. But it's still important . . . still my only hope of getting some of the things I want most.

"Well, at least I'm keeping up my life insurance payments," I thought. "That's a way of saving which combines protection for my family as well. And maybe if I make an extra effort to put more money aside I'll reach my goals sooner.

"So here goes! I'll try again. I'll find some new ways to economize. Somehow I'm sure I can manage to be more thrifty."

And you know — it's a funny thing! The moment I made that decision, I realized that Grandma's idea was not old-fashioned. I've just caught up with her now!

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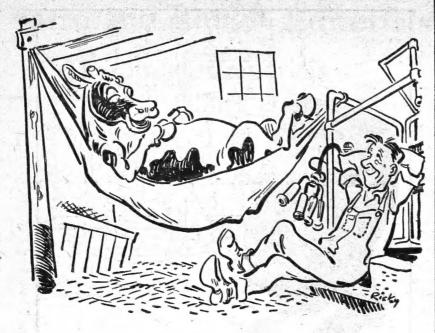
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you in ways that help provide new homes, schools, highways,
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Today nearly five million thrifty Canadians are providing security for their families—and promoting progress in their own and other communities—by their ownership of life insurance!

#### THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

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#### Loafing for a Living

The "Loafing" or "Pen" type dairy barn is just one of the many recent improvements in farm buildings. You will be looking into new types of buildings, and new ways to arrange present buildings before you go beyond the planning stage of construction or repairs. Modern farm buildings are designed to save labour, protect herd health and lead to greater profits.

Discuss your financial problems with the local Commerce manager. He represents a bank that has for many years taken a keen interest in promoting better farming and in looking after Canadian farmers' banking needs. Why not pay him a visit?



#### Training from childhood for the role of Queen

FEW suspected at 3 a.m., April 21, 1926, that Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, first-born of the Duke and Duchess of York would some day be Queen of Britain.

Her childhood was a happy one, unruffled and undisturbed by post-war economic and social unrest.

However, no secret has ever been made that her entry into girlhood was marked by the usual and natural rebellions. In fact, when five she is reported as being rude to her governess, who answered in kind by refusing to talk to her until an apology had been made.

Lillibet — as the little Princess was known — wouldn't have that, and stamping her feet cried: "Good morning—it's Royalty speaking."

That did it. Her mother stepped in and reminded the child that Royalty, of all people, has its obligations of politeness.

#### Queen Mary's Lesson

Queen Mother Mary had little patience with affected airs. Once she took her tiny granddaughter to an exhibition. About to enter, Queen Mary heard Lillibet say in a pleased manner that folks were waiting "to see me"

She didn't see the exhibits. Instead she was sent home in a taxi.

Elizabeth never worried her way through a formal examination. But her early education covered a wide range. Beginning with English literature, grammar and elementary maths, it ranged to French and the Scriptures.

Canadians who heard her speak French on her visit here last fall know that the Princess was an apt and careful scholar.

With passing years, studies included constitutional and economic history — and intricate problems arising from Commonwealth problems. Nibbling

a sweet, she prowed through histories of the colonies, and "The Evolution of a Self-Governing Dominion."

#### Double Blow

It was while Elizabeth was still in the school room that her father told her of Edward's abdication. It was so short a time after the child's first blow—the death of her beloved "Grandpapa England" — that Elizabeth was unnaturally grave and quiet at her father's Coronation.

In a robe of purple velvet, an ermine cloak and lilliputian coronet, she watched the Coronation ceremonies in Westminster Abbey — a small but sturdy figure who took in the ancient, stirring ceremonial with wide, unblinking eyes.

Years for a Princess, as for all young people, seem to have Mercury's winged feet. They swiftly sped away as Elizabeth was engrossed in studies. Girl Guide activities, reading and sports. Soon she was 13—wearing her first long stockings and mentioned for the first time since babyhood in a Court circular.

#### Made Colonel in Guards

Then Mars took a hand in world affairs. While her father's ministers sparked the strategy of war; Elizabeth, then 16, was confirmed in the Church of England and gazetted Colonel in the Grenadier Guards.

And, like all British girls her age, she joined up for national service, being attached to the Auxiliary Territorial Service as a driver. The Queen of tomorrow, she knew, must ever be willing to defend her Commonwealth today.

This was in keeping with her active mind and body. She was never one to sit and idle hours away. Elizabeth always stayed busy with paint tubes, easels, lino mats and sharp cutting knife.

Even before she became of age, Elizabeth's water colors

#### In Earlier Years



drew more than mere polite praise when displayed at the London Rowley Galleries and later when hung in Buckingham Palace.

**Public Duties Take Over** 

But as Elizabeth's birthdays ticked by, public duties began to crowd out hobbies. She commissioned a battleship, named a U.S. bomber, visited Northern Ireland and became a member of the Council of State, which rules Britain in the King's absence, when she was 18 — in 1944.

In 1947 she was 21 and "of age" — not only to rule but to marry. In her 'teens Elizabeth had been very shy. Asked once if she would like to have a dinner party for some Guards' officers she is alleged to have replied:

"Oh no—what on earth would we talk about?"

She was at her best, perhaps, with older, more serious persons. Her first state dinner, in fact, had her seated between the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada and the late Prime Minister Smuts of Africa.

Attached to Phillip

But there was never any doubt about her attachment to Prince Philip. This dashing young naval officer, descendant of the Royal families of Greece and Norway, was Elizabeth's choice.

And it was on July 9th, 1947, after Elizabeth had returned from the Royal Tour of South Africa, King George and Queen Elizabeth announced "with the greatest pleasure" the betrothal of their elder daughter.

On Nov. 20, 1947, Elizabeth and Philip — now known as the Duke of Edinburgh — were married at Westminster Abbey in what was officially an austerity wedding, but which actually was a dazzling ceremony that thumped the hearts of a romantic world, glad to forget temporarily the weary aftermath of World War II.

Birth of Prince Charles

A year later, their first child was born. An Empire paced the floor all of Sunday, Nov. 14, 1948, until the word was flashed from the Palace: "It's a boy."

The boy was Prince Charles, future King of England.

The early years of the couple's married life were spotted by separations as Prince Philip followed his trade as a fighting sailor. He took command of a frigate and went to the Mediterranean. But the devoted Elizabeth found several occasions to fly to Malta to visit him.

Their second child was born Aug. 15, 1950. Elizabeth wanted a girl. She got one — Princess Anne.

During these years, the burden of Elizabeth's duties increased as her father's health faltered. Philip came home from sea to help her.

Canadian Tour a Test Her introduction to full Royal responsibility came in 1951. Then it was that she toured Canada.

Here she caught both a vision of the immensity of her realm and a vision of the devotion of millions of scattered subjects for her family and for the Crown.

There is little doubt as she becomes Queen, that Canada's dynamic and overwhelming greeting for herself and her husband fortified her for the duties and responsibilities that lie ahead.

#### **Acquired Maturity**

People who should know say there is little doubt that she assumes those responsibilities with a greater maturity, a greater sureness, a greater sense of what she is than if she had not come to Canada.

And Canada, too, gained from the visit. They learned to know and love their beautiful, pencilslim Princess and her affable, handsome husband.

They learned that their new Queen is attractive. She has fine blue eyes, an excellent complexion and white even teeth. Her face is determined and intelligent. Her conversation is fluent and charming. She has a deep interest in government.

#### Sacrifice Demanded

Yet now, as she sets forth on a life so demanding and rigorous few would envy her, she must make a sacrifice which will hurt her deeply. She must forget motherhood as most mothers understand it. The business of government will take most of Elizabeth's time.

She will share all the Cabinet's secrets, which technically are her's rather than the Cabinet's. She will keep in touch with all aspects of high policy and will get to know all the statesmen and politicians she some day may call as her ministers.

Philip, with his wife when she got the news, also faces a new life. He becomes Prince Consort. By coincidence, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha became Prince Consort to Queen Victoria on Feb. 10, 1840 — almost exactly 111 years ago.

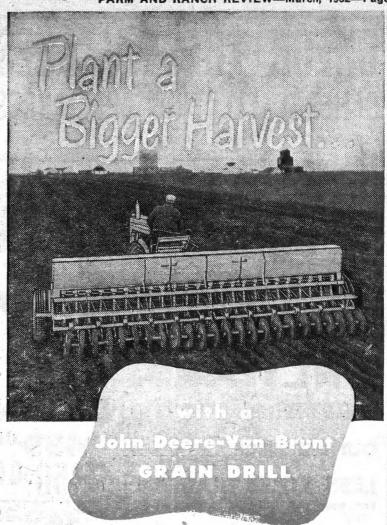
Philip has read Albert's private papers in the Windsor Castle archives. He knows that his dream of a sea career is ended and that he faces a life of stern attention to Royal duties.

This will be bitter for the handsome naval commander. But he knew when he married Elizabeth in the wedding of the century, Nov. 20, 1947, that it would happen.

#### New Role for Charles

Prince Charles becomes heirapparent and will begin preparation for the throne in a year or two. Young as he is, he already has mastered the Royal wave to the crowd and a grave handshake when notables are presented. In a few years he will likely formally be proclaimed Prince of Wales.

Princess Anne someday will become Princess Royal,



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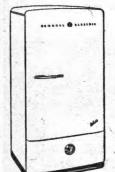
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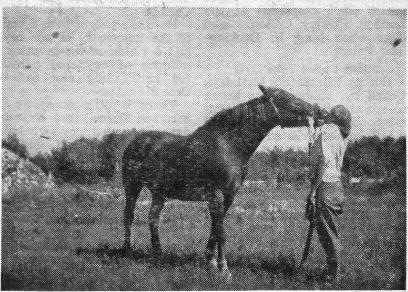
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Smoocher!



Joyce Olsulfka, Arden, Man., sent us this picture of her horse, Queenle, in an affectionate mood.

#### The art of seeding begins with seed-bed

By JOSEPH PAUL

EVERY tillage operation on a field from one harvest to the next may be regarded as part of the never ending process of seed-bed preparation. Even the method of harvesting helps to determine the condition of a field when the next crop is planted. However, emphasis is usually placed on the bad effects of deep seeding so let us discuss that first. The terms 'deep" and 'shal-

low' are elastic, but for the purpose of comparison we may consider shallow to normal depths for seeding grain as about 1 to 2½ inches. Deep seeding refers to greater depths and occasionally fields are noted where grain has been planted for 6 inches deep.

Deep seeding is often harmful to the grant but the depth

ful to the crop; but the depth of working the land before seeding is usually where the trouble starts. If the soil has been loosened to a depth of 4" there may be no advantage in seeding at a higher level. In fact conditions often arise where all the loose soil dries out and seed planted above the depth of tillage may not germinate until rain occurs.

If moisture has been stored in the soil over winter, the action of frost should leave the ground in good condition for the growth of roots. No dis-turbance of the soil below the seeding level is necessary.

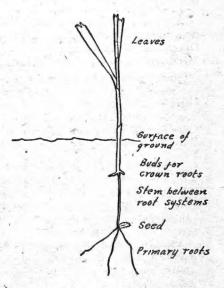
Pre-seeding tillage should be governed as to depth just as carefully as the actual planting. The combination of tillage and seeding, by such implements as the one-way, increases the tendency for deep seeding. This may be poor practice but it is no worse than tilling deeply as a separate operation ahead of the drill.

#### Packer Problems

claim they can see little or no benefit. Experimental tests have given the same varying and confusing results. It seems reasonable that much of the damage of deep spring tillage could be overcome by sub-surface packing, provided the packing is done before the soil dries out. Packing should therefore show widely different results in fields that have been

worked at different depths.
One of the most effective implements for sub-surface packing is the rod weeder. It is not surprising to find some who claim great benefits from using the rod weeder either before or after seeding while others claim it makes little or no difference.

The importance of soil and moisture conditions above and below the seed takes on new meaning after examining grain seedling as the roots develop.



The primary roots develop be-low the seed, branching out in a fine fibrous system like any normal grass roots. By the time 3 or 4 leaves have develop-Packing is thought by some ed above ground the grain seed-to be highly beneficial while ling should be starting buds for others in the same district the crown roots. They start ed above ground the grain seed-

heavy toll, reducing yields,

from the stem above the seed. They develop from a point about ¾ inch below the surface of the ground, assuming the top soil has been compacted by rain. This depth may vary slightly in different districts but it is not affected by differences in the depth of seeding. The crown roots should develop quickly and vigorously as they soon become the main part of the root system.

spring tillage may interfere in two ways with the development of the crown roots. The top 4 or 5 inches of soil dries out very rapidly when it is loosened. Roots will not grow into dry soil. If the soil near the surface is completely dry these important roots cannot start until rain comes. Furthermore they cannot grow on down into the moist soil below unless enough rain comes to penetrate all of the dry layer. Difficulty from this condition can occur anywhere. It does occur quite often in the open prairie region.

#### Broken Branches

The other type of trouble is caused by settling of the deep layer of loose soil. Roots may start to develop quite rapidly through loose moist soil but when settling occurs many of the fine branches are broken off and the efficiency of the root system may be seriously lowered until enough rain has fallen to compact all of the tilled layer. If tillage and seeding have both been excessively deep and settling takes place after growth starts, it often causes kinks and bends in the section of the stem between the primary roots and the crown roots. If seeding has been at a normal depth the effect of settling can only be detected by retarded growth.

The importance of the crown roots of grain plants may be better appreciated when we note that some botanists refer to them as 'permanent roots'. This expression indicates a temporary role for the primary roots which developed just below the seed. Others claim the primary roots develop as part of the mature root system. There is ample evidence that primary roots may help to serve the plant until it is mature, but there are many conditions under which this root system may be destroyed at an early stage.

Soil organisms such as root rot fungi quite commonly infect the seedling. They start the attack at the seed level or on the portion of the stem between the two root systems. Wireworms damage the same part of the seedling. One badly damaged spot may thus completely cut off circulation from the primary roots. Under such circumstances seedlings die unless the crown roots are able to develop in time to support the plant. If deep spring tillage has interfered with the growth of the crown roots the young plants will be killed or severely stunted

from the stem above the seed. by anything which stops the They develop from a point growth of the primary root sysabout 34 inch below the surface tem.

#### Same Principles

These remarks have referred to the seeding of grain crops. Some of the principles involved apply to many other crops, but the depth of seeding must be varied to suit the seed. The planting of flax, sugar beets, grasses and other small seeded crops is more often given the care which it deserves. This is partly because the seed is expensive and partly because these crops are more exacting in their requirements.

In all cases it is difficult or impossible to do a good job of



seeding unless the other operations have been planned to keep the soil moist and firm as close to the surface as possible. If the seed cannot be deposited on firm moist soil without seeding too deeply, this condition should be corrected before seeding.

Tillage after seeding is seldom thought of as a partial remedy for faulty work beforehand but the observations previously discussed strongly suggest this possibility. This is no argument against after seeding tillage. If seed bed conditions have not been right the remedy may be better late than never. When exceptionally good results are obtained from any method of packing, including the diamond harrow and rod weeder, there is good reason for a person to check on his method of spring tillage and seeding. A change may be possible there which will give even greater benefits than the packing. There are conditions under which an extra measure of weed control can be secured by after seeding work with harrows or rod weeder. The timeliness of these operations is so important their use is limited under prairie farming conditions.

Control of depth has been stressed throughout this discussion. If depth is this important a good job of spring tillage must depend on uniform penetration. This suggests the necessity of overcoming all of the tillage troubles mentioned in a previous article. Uniform work is impossible where fields have ridges, gullies, grassy or weed spots or patches which are being worked too wet or too dry. But as Cato wrote in the year 50 B.C.:

"To obtain the knowledge the farmer needs, he must not only think about planting but he must do it."

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causing death or retarded, weakened growth. CERE-SAN M protects the seedlings against these soilborne deseases and enables them to develop normally into strong, healthy plants.



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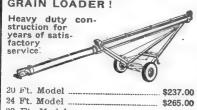
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#### Safe recommendations for farm grain drying

By Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Alberta

ARM grain drying equipment has never been extensively used in Western Canada, although it has been used for a number of years in the United States and other countries. With the immediate necessity of drying large quantities of grain, the following recommendations are offered as a guide to the selection, construction, and operation of farm grain driers.

#### BATCH TYPE DRYING BIN

Definition

A type of drier where the grain is held in stationary layers, with air forced through these layers until drying is com-

Operating Requirements

Maximum air temperature

entering the grain:	
A. Seed grain	110° F.
B. Malting barley	110° F.
C. Milling grades of	
wheat	120° F.
Maximum grain temp	erature:
A. Seed grain	110° F.
B. Malting barley	110° F.
C. Milling grades of	
wheat	120° F.

Cooling

After heating, the grain must be cooled to below 70° F. before being placed in storage. Unheated air blown through the grain will continue to remove moisture till the grain is down almost to atmospheric temperaRecommended Thickness of Grain Layer

The layer of grain should be 6 inches to 12 inches in thickness. A thickness layer can be dried but would give a greater moisture gradient across this layer of grain assuming the same air flow. This would result in overdrying of the inside layer to get proper average moisture of the batch. It would also require a fan capable of working against greater pressure with higher horsepower requirements.
Recommended Air Quantity

The quantity of air per square foot of grain surface should be between 25 to 60 cubic feet per minute.

The higher rates of airflow should be used with the greatest thickness of grain to minimize the moisture gradient across the layer. The rates of airflow should be increased in direct proportion to the increase in thickness of the layer of grain to minimize gradient across the

CONTINUOUS FLOW DRYING BIN

laver.

Definition

A type of drying bin where a layer of grain is moving continuously from inlet to outlet air passages so the same grain is not constantly exposed to the hottest air. This is necessary to prevent over heating and overdrying of the grain next to the

air inlet passages. Operating Requirements of Continuous Flow System

Maximum air temperature entering the grain:

A. Seed grain B. Malting barley .....110° F. C. Milling grades of

Under 18% moisture 170° F.

Over 18% moisture 140° F.

Maximum Grain Temperature	
A. Seed grain 110° F	١.
B. Malting barley110° F	1
C. Milling grades of	
wheat 120° F.	
Cooling	

Same as applies to batch type. Recommended Thickness of Grain

The thickness of grain between the inlet and outlet passages should be uniform within the range of 6 inches to 12 inches.

Recommended Quantity of Air

The quantity of air should be approximately 25 to 60 cubic feet per minute per bushel capacity of the drying bin.

#### **BULK DRYING IN BINS**

Definition

The drying of grain at considerable depth in bins (2 to 6 feet).

**Operating Requirements** 

- 1. Air-tight floor and walls for bin.
- 2. Perforated false floor or ducts on floor.
- 3. Recommended air tempera-

Drying temperature 10 - 20° above outside air temperature. This type of drying should be carried out at outside air temperature above freezing in order to avoid the danger of icing the upper layers. Such a unit should be run continually to minimize the danger of moisture condensing in the upper layers.

A 4-ft. depth of wheat  $(12" \times 14" \text{ granary}, 500 \text{ bus.})$  could be expected to take 8 to 10 days to dry about 20% to 14%.

4. Recommended Air Quantity

At least 2.5 cubic feet per minute per bushel in the bin. The fan must work against a static pressure of 0.3 inches water per foot of grain depth with this minimum of air flow. Higher rates of air flow would necessitate correspondingly higher static pressures. The fan should be selected for the maximum depth of grain to be dried. Fan Selection

The fan should be selected with the assistance of a reputable fan manufacturer or dealer to suit the conditions under which it will operate. (H.P., aces should be equipped with R.P.M., Static Pressure and cu- automatic temperature controls bic feet per minute capacity). Suitable Types

Centrifugal — Forward curved: backward curved.

Axial flow — propeller type. The forward curved centrifugal fan will work against slightly higher static pressures than the backward curved blade fan. The forward curved blade fan will overload an electric motor if its normal static pressure is reduced.

The axial flow type of fan is commonly used for high volume of air where noise is not a factor.

Large quantities of heat are required for drying grain. One gallon of fuel oil will dry ap-proximately 8 to 10 bushels of wheat from 20% to 14% moisture. A heating unit burning one gallon fuel oil per hour will raise the temperature of the air delivered by a 1,000-cubic-feet-per-minute fan by 120°F. Requirements

1. A reliable thermometer should be used for checking air and grain temperature.

2. Oil and gas burning furn-

and shut-off controls.

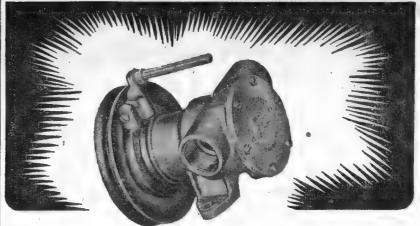
3. Furnaces should means of changing fuel con-sumption to compensate for varying outside air temperature or for different drying conditions.

4. Direct fired oil or gas burning furnaces where all the products of combustion pass through the grain can be used. Extreme care must be exercised to insure that combustion is clean. This necessitates careful setting of the fuel air mixture and proper design of the combustion chamber.

. Any evidence of grain contamination will result in a lower grade which in the case of wheat would be "rejected" or "sample".

If wood, coal or other solid fuels are used the products of combustion should not be passed through the grain.

5. Indirect fired units (heat exchanger type) where the products of combustion are passed through the grain elimate the possibility of contamination and reduce the fire hazard.





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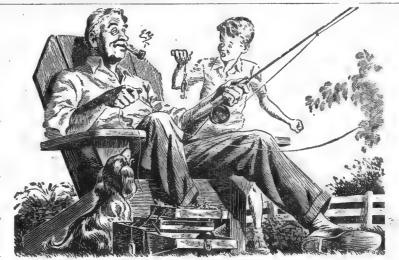
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#### Ontario can't feed itself

TT will come as something of a surprise to most of us to learn from Hon. Thomas Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agri-culture that Ontario can no longer feed itself.

In view of the fact that less than 75 years ago about nine families out of 10 in Ontario lived on the farms and were self-supporting to a very large degree, Mr. Kennedy's statement is striking. It points up the industrialization which has grown so rapidly in Canada, particularly since the First Great War.

Not long before the turn of the century in Ontario the aver-

#### Poled Cats



Skipper chased these cats up the polé and, being a young dog, doesn't know how lucky he is that he didn't catch them. Hanns H. Aninger, Champion, Alta., sent us the picture and won \$3.

age family, living on a farm, provided its own beef and other meats, its own wheat for flour, its own wool for clothing, blankets and knitted goods, its own linen from flax, produced much of its own sugar needs from the maple tree and its own candles from the tallow got from sheep. Living was good even if it was a bit rough by present-day standards.

Now, says Mr. Kennedy, Ontario cannot even feed itself. Where once it exported 75,000,-000 pounds of cheese a year now it has barely 20,000,000 for export, and we have no doubt it is a net importer of butter. Recently livestock feeders of Ontario and Quebec complained that the supply of Western coarse grains was scanty in certain seasons and that there were too many fluctuations in price. Today 37 per cent of the corse grains fed in the East come from Western Canada, and to make them cheaper for Eastern feeders the Ottawa Government has paid out, in the past decade or so, some \$140,-000,000 to carry the grain free from the Head of the Lakes to Ontario and Quebec.

All this adds up to the fact that Canada is no longer basically agricultural in its industry. Secondary industries and commerce now give employment to probably 70 per cent of the people of the Dominion, with only some 30 per cent living on the land. The result is that we hear much about the cost of food in the cost-of-living index. And that situation will grow more and more out of balance as time goes on. Actually the Canadian farmer, who worried so long about markets for his produce, is operating in a sellers' market today. He is taking a new place in the economy of Canada.—Lethbridge Herald.

T SOMETIMES think we have lost the joy of singing, family style. With commercial amusements within quick driving distance, with the radio bring-ing "canned music" to us almost twenty-four hours a day, we have forgotten how much fun freely. Papa had a rich, clear came complete with an impressinging can be.

I remember the shabby farm home in which I grew up. Crowded it was, for we were a large family. Plain, and scuff-ed, and unadorned it was too, for we were never blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. But what I remember most was the singing it knew.

For many years there was no piano or organ in our house. But there was always Papa's fiddle, and, as we grew up, a succession of guitars, ukes and banjoes to help out with vigor-ous chording. There was even a period during which we all tried our hands at an autoharp, though this instrument was found too insipid for our tastes.

#### Papa's Fiddle

I remember winter evenings in the big kitchen when Papa played the fiddle to the delight of us younger fry. Or when he gathered us around to listen as he sang the old ballads of Ontario. Some of these songs I have never heard from any one else. There was the railroad song of "Jim Blake", the lumberman's "Shanty Boys", and a tragic love ballad called "The

#### Family singing was fun and still is today

By M. KAY EDWARDS

tenor, and had, in his younger days, been much in demand as an entertainer, both with his songs and his fiddle; I'm sure he never sang to a more appreciative audience than that gathered round him in the old kitchen those winter nights.

Then there was the gramophone. It was an impressive piece of furniture in our somewhat drab home, and we were taught to treat it with great respect and care. It was a tall, cabinet model, with a cupboard below in which to store records, and a fancy domed lid whose hinge boasted a handy catch that would keep it up out of the way while records were changed. It's speaker was not an old fashioned horn sticking out above, but a built-in affair covered by a sliding door whose wonderously carved frame held taut a piece of strong black mesh. What a wonder it was to open this door (surreptitiously, of course, since it was forbidden to touch it) and peer up into the shiny inverted funnel, while the music blared out at us.

Papa had brought the gramophone from a Swede who had Rosy Banks So Green" in which auctioned off his belongings betears and blood both flowed fore leaving the district. It

MONEY!

sive stack of records. Many of these were Swedish, but that only added to the glamor. We loved the rollicking tunes, and soon learned to sing them, words and all, even though we had no idea what the words meant. One in particular had a rolling rythm to it that caught at our imagination. "Ta-tum tum ta ta" went the chorus. "Ta tum ta tum ta ta." How we sang that one. Then a Swedish neighbor laughingly informed Mama that it was a drinking song. From then on; it was taboo.

#### Swedish Lullaby

One brother became particularly adept at singing these Swedish songs. One of the family's favorite stories concerns a dilemma of mother's that this aptitude helped to solve. Mama had agreed to keep the toddler of a Swedish woman while she went shopping. The poor boy felt utterly strange in a household of people who talked so strangely.

Mama tried everything her vast experience with babies could suggest. Nothing quieted poor little Roy. Finally the Swedish-singing brother took over, sang a lullaby the child understood and soon had him asleep. Baby Roy is now a young man of means and influence in the district. Perhaps he has never been told how good to his ears a rollicking Swedish song had once sounded.

Our family singing was not always so irresponsibly gay. We learned the old hymns, too. And we loved to sing them. Sometimes, on a cold or rainy Sunday afternoon, when active or competitive games were forbidden, and secular singing an absolute must-not, we would make a game of our Church Hymn singing. With the accurate mimicry of childhood we would become the adults we listened to each Sunday at Church. One brother was invariably a fiery evangelist whom we knew and loved, and whose voice was as the call of a trumpet to our

The Mimics

"Hold the Fort for I am Coming," was his special joy to sing, and oh, how we mimiced him as we boomed it out in the shabby farm kitchen. There was a lady whose high soprano we constantly found amusing. Our rendition of her efforts was hardly complimentary, and was never allowed to last long. But our special joy was singing in the manner of Mr. King.

Mr. King was a dear old Englishman who had spent many years in India as a missionary, and many more in active retirement in Western Canada, without losing his delightful accent. Cockney, I think it was. Broad, I am sure it was.

We all loved Mr. King. Everyone did. And our mimicry of him was entirely free of malice, and purely one of delight in his unusual speech and personality.

Mr. King's favorite hymn seemed to be that old stand-by of revival meetings, "A Ruler Once Came to Jesus by Night" the chorus of which goes,

'Ye must be born again, Ye must be born again. I verily, verily say unto Ye must be born again.'

When Mr. King sang it, he always added a bass (and agayn) at the end of each line. must be born agayn (and agayn)" he would waver, in his old and nearly worn out bass. And our delight in that sprung from the fact that it so contradicted the doctrine of 'once and for all' he preached from the pulpit.

The older half of the family were grown up, and we younger ones were entering our teens when Papa bought the organ. Oh the joy of that day. It was a well-preserved second-hand organ, with a deep tone and a welcome absence of red plush and intricate carvings so often seen in organs of its era. immediately became the centre of our home.

#### Wonderful Times

We all learned to play it, after a fashion, though some were better at it than others. And then what sing-songs we had! The organ spurred us on to greater efforts. We learned to 'take parts', and, with so many of us, it was always easy to round up a duet, a trio, a quartet, or chorus, on any occasion. Our music was a bond that held us together and enriched our years of growing up. And it was fun.

Now in my own home, I want my children to have that background of family singing that I enjoyed. Already we have I enjoyed. Already we have made singing together a habit. Len, who is five, sings dozens of songs, and sings them constantly. Rilla May, two and a half, loves to sing too. So far her efforts are more noisy than melodious, but what matter? They have both discovered early that singing is fun.

We're saving up for a piano. It will cost considerably more than the twenty-five dollars Papa paid for the second-hand organ. I only hope it will bring as much joy to our home.



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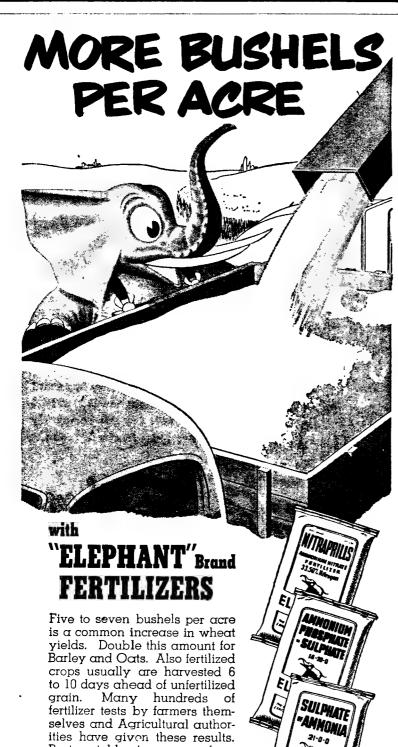
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#### Our farm neighborhood and its responsibility

By FRANCIS FLOOD, Agricultural Attache, United States Embassy, Ottawa

ican farming community

Well, to me-and that means to one who has not only seen first-hand a lot of other farming areas in the world, but who has visited every one of the 48 States and the 10 Provinces to me, our own farm neighborhood here is the greater thing of its kind on earth; and in more ways than one.

For one thing, no other large farm neighborhood can approach ours as to its sheer, overwhelming production of food and fibre. For another, in no other large farm neighborhood in the world do its people, including its farmers, enjoy such a high standard of living. It isn't necessary to quote any statistics on that, or to waste time trying to prove it.

I say this, after having seen a few small areas in the world -England, for instance — where they out-farm us, per square mile. And I say it, after seeing other areas, like Argentina, or Australia, or Brazil, where bigscale farming is on such a gi-gantic basis that it certainly provides a dramatic spectacle. And I say it, after seeing such places as India and China where the soil, one way or another, manages to feed more people after a fashion — than we do. But all those areas have disadvantages and drawbacks of various kinds that we don't have here.

It may be partly because I have seen these other farming areas around the world that I am so certain of the plain, simple fact that this farm neighborhood of ours does lead the whole

So that you may share some of this enthusiasm for our world leadership in farming, let's take a minute to look at some of the other farming areas that we have to surpass to be able to say that.

Small Āreas May Out-Farm Us

England is an example of a country that out-farms us, acre for acre. The state of Iowa is the champion farm State. When you've beaten Iowa, you have beaten the U.S.A.'s best; and Indiana farming is much the same. Britain is about the same size as Iowa and Indiana, but produces more wheat, and more rye, and more barley, and more oats than those two States combined. No, Britain doesn't produce more corn than Iowa (because you just simply can't do that) but does produce more tonnage of root crops for livestock feed than Iowa does corn. Britain has more livestock than those two States—in fact, more cattle than Texas. To top it off, Britain produces more milk,

"WHAT is this North Amer-more eggs and more meat than those two States; more vegetables than California, the No. 1 vegetable State; more sugarbeets than the top beet State; twice as many potatoes as Idaho and Maine combined, the two top Potato States; and more wool than Texas and Wyoming combined. Yes, they farm in Britain.

But Britain cannot feed even her own people. You know the kind of rationed diet and other controls they have there.

Farming on

the Grand Scale

Now, for the opposite kind of breath-taking extensive farming, take a look at a farm in the Argentine. On this farm is a single field of 2,500 acres of corn, about 5 sections of level land, all in one field. The rancher has a cow-herd of about 4,000 cows, raises 3,000 calves a year and feeds out 6,000 to 7,000 head of steers a year — in addition to running about 14,000 head of sheep. The man has 500 head of horses, just for his own use. He has around 20,000 acres of alfalfa and 12,000 acres of volunteer rye and about 2,000 acres of barley and oats.



When I say that he feeds out 6,000 head of steers, I mean that he fattens them by letting them run in standing grain crops. His stock pastures on growing grain from May until it seeds out in November. Why does it ever make seed, if it is pastured? Because he never puts enough cattle on to keep it pastured down. He just lets it waste. When I visited the farm I saw a herd of cows that were just beginning to calve, wallowing and wading waist deep in a great field of oats that was just maturing into the dough stage. I mentioned that they were too fat for good calving and asked him why he kept them in that field. He shook his head in desperation and said he knew it, but that was his poorest pasture at that time and he had no other place to put them.

You can see single, unfenced fields of wheat on level land that stretches to the horizon, and this on 25 inches of rain a year and on black soil 10 feet deep. Yes, they farm in the Argentine! But how many of us would like to farm and live down there? There is great wealth — and a lot of poverty — in the land.

A Bare Existence for More People

I remember visiting the Amazon valley in Brazil. To fly

in a plane took an hour, flying at 160 miles an hour — just to fly across the mouth of the great river; and ocean-going steamships sail 2,000 miles up that river right into the heart of the country itself. It seems to have a tremendous potential for production; but does it? Well, I was offered a chance to buy a ranch in the Amazon valley. It had about 600 square miles of land, and probably some 6,000 head of - about 10 head to a section. I could have bought the whole outfit, land cattle and all, for \$9.000 - or \$15 per section of land, with the cattle thrown in free; or \$1.50 per head for the cattle with the land thrown in free. Yes, there must have been something wrong with it. There was -plenty !

That is what I have noticed, one way or another, with most of the rest of the world, compared with our farming neighborhood here.

I remember marvelling at the amazing handwork and patience of the farmers of India and China, where by saving every seed, and every ounce of fertilizer, and every inch of soil, and every piece of wood for fuel, and where by working every member of the family, from the smallest child to the oldest woman, long hours every day, and where, by denying themselves all of the luxuries and most of the comforts of life, they can manage to exist on the tragic borderline between starvation and mere hunger, year after year. Yes, their farming feeds more people than ours; but there seems to be something lacking there too.

And so, after seeing farming around the world — and bringing a few glimpses of it back to you—I realize, as I know that you do too, that this farming neighborhood of ours has them all beaten from the standpoint production, and the standard of living that it provides for those who are engaged in it, and for ourselves and the rest of the world with whom it can be shared.

Our farming community here in Canada and the United States produces a fourth of all the wheat in the world, more wheat than all of Europe, half of all the cotton in the world, and so much more than our share of all the fruits of the earth that this is the greatest thing of its kind in the world.

#### The American

#### Community

We in the United States sell more of our farm products to Canada than to any other country. And, at the same time, we buy more farm products from Canada than from any other country. Thus, while we are competitive in some respects — just as Kansas and North Dakota, our two chief wheat States, compete with each other for our wheat market we all operate within the same overall economy.

In the main, most of the farm products that we sell to one another are not competitive. Cotton is the principal example. You spend more dollars for our cotton than for any other farm product, and it serves your economy instead of competing with it. Similarly, you buy our oranges, grapefruit and lemons, and our rice; and none of these competes in the Canadian economy. They serve your economy just as they serve the economy of our own northern States where no cotton, citrus fruit or rice is grown.

At the same time, we buy just about twice as much grain from you. We buy your wheat and flour, and it

across the mouth of the Amazon is imported into the United States for grinding, in bond, and for re-exporting-just as Kansas and North Dakota and Nebraska wheat is imported into Minneapolis and St. Paul for grinding and shipping away. sides that, we buy feed for livestock in years when either we have a shortage because of drought, or you have a surplus. For instance, right now much of your great surplus of feed-grade wheat is going down to the States. We need it now because of our comparatively short feed supply and our large numbers of live-

One of the biggest farm commodities that we buy from Canada is beef cattle. We spend more dollars for Canadian beef cattle and meat alone than you spend for our cotton and fruit and vegetables. We also buy potatoes from your Maritime provinces and sell potatoes to your Prairie provinces. Finally, we buy a great deal of your alfalfa and clover seed, which is more hardy and better adapted to our Northern States than the seed produced in the States.

#### Interdependent Neighbors

Thus, as far as the farm products themselves are concerned, we are interdependent — not competitive just as are the various sections of Canada interdependent on each other, and just as the various sections of the United States are interdependent on each other.

Both countries have consciously worked to bring about this interdependence because it is plain that it is to our common benefit. The United States is great because each of its 48 states has unrestricted access to the products of the other 47. And Canada's standard of living and security and national greatness have advanced because each of the 10 provinces has access to the products of the whole country.

In these troubled times, how can this great joint farm community not only best serve the world in this emergency, but also best serve ourselves?

#### An Opportunity to Serve

The food that our neighborhood roduces — and shares with our allies
–helps to support those European produces countries in their struggle for economic well-being. And that economic well-being, that security — which our food helps to ensure — is one of Communism's greatest enemies. Com-

munism feeds on misery. It thrives

on hunger and unhappiness.

The most effective weapons to win a cold war, against the fatal spread of communism, come from granaries as well as from arsenals and go across the ocean in food-ships instead of battleships and jets. These weapons are the food and fibre from our farms. (And the value of these weapons is even greater in a shooting war.).

But to use these weapons most effectively, we cannot rest on just potential.

So - and here is the whole point of all that has gone before - since we have this tremendous potential, and since it is a joint potential, and since it involves one of the most effective weapons in either a cold war or a shooting war, and since we are now in a critical emergency, this farm neighborhood of ours has a most solemn and a most tremendous re sponsibility to see that every possibility is utilized to the fullest.

It cannot wisely be allowed just to go along, unplanned and undirected. It cannot be allowed to operate to the advantage of any one group within agriculture — or even just to the advantage of agriculture itself.

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#### B.C. starts testing bulls for gains on set rations

By TOM LEACH

pasture for a time there are a few head as a rule which stand out as particularly good feeders. There are likewise a few which can be pointed out as "poor doers". Science has been trying to tag these animals in a number of ways so that the farmer wont be saddled with expensive feed costs on stock which simply fail to respond.

The latest kink in this study of livestock is underway in the beef barn at the University of British Columbia at the present time. The study is being under-taken by one of the post-graduate students in Animal Husbandry and while it is far too early in the test to draw any conclusions it is evident that growth factors with different animals are widely different.

Ranchers offered their cooperation in this work and ten of them provided young bulls for the study. They were shipped to the university and placed on a standard ration to begin with until they were ready to start the test. Then they were placed on a ration worked out in conjunction with Dr. A. J. Wood

A FTER a bunch of cattle have ment. It is known by the techbeen in the feed lot or on nical term of isocaloric ration which means that each animal receives an equal amount of feed according to his age and size. Each bull, as he reaches 500 pounds in weight will receive the same quantity of feed that the other bulls received at the same weight.

#### Good Do-ers

What has proved surprising is the fact that several of the bulls are making more gain with the feed than was expected. As expected though, others have failed to make as much gain as they should on the feed they receive.

C. M. (Red) Williams, the senior student who is supervising the work and who will summarize all of the data he has accumulated during the feeding period, says that so far his top gaining bull has put on an average of 2.2 pounds per day. The bottom bull in the lot has gained was not confined to steers to an average of only 1.4 pounds per day although the ration is calculated to provide the necessary feed to maintain body weight and 2 pounds gain per day.

The bulls which the ranchers of the animal nutrition depart- sent to the University for the

trial carry the predominating blood-lines of the herds from which they originate. Besides the care which is fol-

lowed in the feeding, attention is being given to growth and quality of the gain. The bulls have been classified a number of times by leading stockmen. The latest to score each individual was Jack Byers, well known in livestock circles throughout the west.

Each bull is scored for generel appearance, head and neck characteristics, shoulders, bone, and other important points of con-formation. All of this work is being carried out to find whether or not there is any special feature of growth which will identify the bull which will make good gain and pass the characteristic on to his offspring.

Measurements of heart girth, rib development, width at hip and pin bones and other characteristic growth points are taken at special intervals so that an accurate measurement can be made of size in conjunction with

weight.
When asked why the study determine the production possibilities of a bull, Mr. Williams pointed out that three years at least would be lost in making the test and that too often a sire would be sold before a definite answer could be obtained. The test that is now being made, if it should prove successful, will give the rancher a definite method of scoring a bull before he is used in the herd.

One striking - development which is showing up in this test is an example of semi-dwarfism. This development among some of the beef cattle is thought to be spreading too rapidly and it is thought to be hidden in some of the breeding stock. If by chance that characteristic is hidden in a bull it may also be brought to light through the pre-service feeding test.

Deer Feeding Any visitor to the beef barn on the University farm might. be surprised to find several pens of deer munching quietly on green alfalfa hay in pens right across the alley from the bull feeding trials.

They have been brought to the farm from several parts of the province and are also being used to develop information respecting growth and feeding habits. Some of them are now 3 and 4 years old and look extremely sleek and well fed.. Despite the daily contact they have with humans however, they seem to have a reluctance to be handled. Taking measurements and weights proves a difficult problem under those circum-The season of the year stances. has some bearing on that problem. Once the bucks lose their horns they will become a little more amenable.

Through the efforts of several men including Dr. Dave Turner of the B.C. Department of Lands, Dr. Clemens, of the University Zoology Department and

Dowager Queen Mary



Wife of a king, mother of a King and now grandmother of a Queen, Queen Mary will celebrate her 84th birthday next May 26th. The photo is by Hay Wrightson.

Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan, technical advisor to the Game Department, the value of game to British Columbia has been impressed upon everyone including the farmers. But when numbers become too great and the deer begin to feed on winter hay supplies it is hard for the farmer to resist the urge to shoot.

Dr. McTaggart-Cowan will sympathize with them under those circumstances, but he is trying to find out just how serious a threat a deer population might be to agriculture. He wants to know how much deer will eat if they have a chance to get all that they want.

#### Early Breeders

Sometimes under natural conditions they go hungry. During some of the past winters a heavy deer population made feed so scarce that only the strongest survived. But the feeding trials show that deer can live for a long time on meagre food allowances. On the other hand, when you give them all they care to eat they grow larger. They will breed earlier. One doe at the farm was not separated early enough from her full brother and raised a fawn within the year and yet continued to make good growth and appears to be as healthy and strong as the older does.

Once these feeding trials are concluded there may be sufficient evidence to show how large a deer population may be allowed to develop before a limited source of food will tend to reduce their size and breeding capabilities. The game department will have a better idea of how many days to allow hunting in the various districts of the province.

The report of H. L. Ford, senior livestock grader for the Canada Department of Agriculture in Vancouver, shows that shipments to the packing plants from B.C.'s ranches totalled only 38,700 cattle and 6,000 calves during the past year. Cattle shipments are down 5.6% while calf shipments are up 17.6% compared with the previous year.

That number is far from sufficient to feed the growing industrial population on the west coast. Not taking into account the hundreds of cattle slaughtered on farms and through the country it represents only about 40% of the beef consumed.

When it comes to hogs, then Alberta breeders can keep in mind those suggestions made at their annual meeting that they keep their eyes on the west. B.C. produced and marketed only about 10% of the number of hogs graded last year in Vancouver. The gradings were almost the same as they were the year before but B.C. production dropped 20% from the year 1950. Leaders in the swine industry in B.C. are encouraging local producers to take advantage of early farrowing and early marketing to obtain better prices. That in their opinion is the only way they can keep in business.

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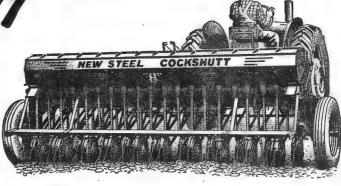
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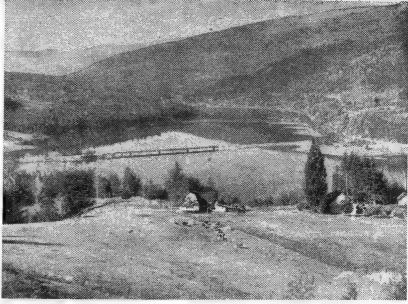
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Who Took This?



This lovely shot is entitled, View from Taghum Hill. However, we have misplaced the letter that came with it and hence cannot identify it for our readers, or send the photographer the \$5 we would like to pay him. Will whoever took this picture please tell us so we can get straightened out again?

Your handwriting column

#### Farmers and comedians show traits by writing style

By DAVID MEYER

BY way of contrast, the writing of a 50-year-old, prosperous farmer in the corn belt is offered. What strikes us at the very first glance is the writing's marked, over-all regularity. This tells us that we are dealing with a rational and sober man whose marked characteristic is neither temperament nor personality but steady adherence to the duties and demands of everyday life.

remember that date of the month

The pace of the writing is leisurely, the slant moderate, the pressure firm. These traits us that the writer is not easily ruffled or excited. He it is said that while the brilliant handles his daily affairs in a and glamorous personalities conscientious and efficient man-The legibility and steady lines disclose a reliable and de- terest. pendable nature. He must have too wide, between both words

orderliness and co-operation above all, whether in his business or domestic life.

The familiar structure of the letters and the lack of extreme or bizarre formations reveal the devotee of tradition and the con-The writer is on servative. guard against anyone advocating what he would consider untried and new-fangled notions. His mind is by no means closed to ideas, as the simple structure of his letters point to mental maturity and interests. But he prefers to move slowly, with circumspection, evaluating every idea for its logic, consistency and practical worth.

Dogged Energy Note that the "t" bars are very carefully placed across the stem. The writer is not blessed with great initiative or will-power, but he does possess an abundance of resistance and dogged energy. Of these writers come and go, they go on forever.

The spacing is of special in-While it is somewhat

and lines, thus betraying a tendency to melancholy contempla-tion, it is for all functional purposes excellent and points to clear thinking and the capacity to express complex ideas lucidly. The writer is a competent executive, with good control over all his undertakings.

Note also the prominent lower loops to the letters "j" and "y The writer is physically virile and enjoys the delights of nature and the outdoors. These same traits also tell us that he inclines to the materialistic values of life, although never sordidly so because of the lean and simplified strokes of the letters.

Finally, observe the letter "m". It is flat on top and the return strokes form tiny loops at the base line. These traits tell us that while the writer is friendly and sociable, he is quite shrewd and knows how to keep his own counsel. Should any-one attempt to dominate him unduly, he will bow his head for while, but he will rebel in the end and suddenly take a surprisingly firm and dramatic stand for independence. For at the core of his philosophy is the dictum, "No man's master, no man's slave" man's slave.

Now we have the writing of the newest comedy team hit, Jerry Lewis and Dean Martin. Examining their handwriting, I find it quite striking how their characters and temperaments vary and yet manage to complement each other. Each, so to speak, supplies what the other lacks for their act.

Dean Martin looks like a cross between Cary Grant and Gregory Peck. His singing is reminiscent of Bing Crosby. You would never know that the handsome tenor who faces his audience with such apparent poise and assurance is actually a nervous and self-conscious boy. Note that the small letters in his writing vary greatly in size — compare the word size — compare"column" with the "every"

This is a strong indication of nervousness, of being ill at ease with people. This observation is backed up by the way in which the letter "g" is formed in the first word. Note how the upper part of the letter is choked off. Observe also that the two lines of his writing are not evenly spaced and parallel. They tend to converge at the end, with the first line sagging and the second line wavy. This trait betrays Martin's uneasiness and self-consciousness.

He is quite absent-minded. This is borne out by his leaving

#### What does *your* handwriting reveal?

Are you a natural-born salesman or would you make a better mechanic? Have you got hidden talent for art, cookery or stenography? Would you be interested in getting the verdict of an expert on the character your handwriting reveals?

The Farm and Ranch has arranged with Mr. David Meyer, the author of this new and regular feature of the Farm and Ranch, to analyze the handwriting of its readers. Here are the rules:

Write at least 12 lines with pen and ink on good paper. Do NOT —repeat — NOT use a ball-point pen or pencil. Send it, together with 25 cents in coin:—

#### DAVID MEYER.

71/2 Jane St. New York City. New York, U.S.A.

Do not send stamps and always enclose a self-addressed envelope

out letters and failing to dot his rounded, a trait that goes with "i's". Jerry Lewis complains people who are readily influence that Martin forgets dates and ed and adaptable. But look appointments and leaves his closer and you will note that the clothes all over the floor.

Now, how does Martin's writing reveal his positive sides, his musicianship and romantic acting ability? These two qualities are disclosed by the warm pressure and gentle formation of the letters. Such pressure tells us that Martin is gifted with much emotion and tender feeling.

Jerry Lewis' writing is that of the born man of the stage. Note its large size, indicative of a temperament that always requires an audience. Lewis has been acting up since childhood, and his wife says that he never stops acting from the moment he opens his eyes in the morning until the moment he shuts them in sleep.

His poise and ease on the stage are disclosed by the vigorous, spontaneous and fluent manner of the writing. His comic inventiveness is revealed by the unconventional letter formation — note the eccentric "d" and "f" and original crossing of the "y". The writing is quick and legible, and the pressure firm. Lewis is very clear-headed and knows what he is about, despite the disarming quality of his zany antics.

His writing appears generally

rounded, a trait that goes with people who are readily influenced and adaptable. But look closer and you will note that the first word is narrow and angular and the word "wonderful" is crowded. Lewis is no one's fool. He will allow himself to be led only to where his interests lie, Angular formations and close writing indicate critical acumen and good economic sense. If he is as extravagant as his press agents say he is, it is only because he believes the public expects it of him. That is, when Jerry Lewis apparently throws his money around, as when he reportedly bought 86 pairs of slacks on one shopping tour in New York, he just put on another show for his audience. The publicity paid off.

A farmer in Barrymore, Alberta, has been keeping a cheque for 23 cents ever since 1933. On August 18 of that year the farmer sold three 900-pound two-year-old steers and one 270-pound calf through a livestock commission company.

The four animals brought a total sale price of \$9.63, but feed and commission and delivery charges ate up all but the 23 cents. He had intended to buy baling wire with the proceeds of the cattle sale, but when the cheque for 23 cents arrived, he decided to keep it.



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## with a McCormick W-9 or WD-9 you can finish your field work in half the time

These big 4- to 5-plow tractors do in days what would tie up smaller tractors for weeks. You can plow an acre in 30 minutes—seed up to 100 acres a day—other jobs in proportion. No matter what work you tackle with a McCormick W-9 or WD-9 you can be sure of ample, dependable power at drawbar, belt and power take-off. Equipped with Remote Control, pull-behind implements are operated with finger-tip ease. You get other advantages too—easy driving and riding comfort, five forward speeds, accessible unit design, rugged construction and low operating cost.

The McCormick WD-9 is a Diesel on rubber—does all the work of a McCormick W-9 on low-cost diesel fuel, not only using cheaper fuel but less fuel than a conventional engine. Equipped with the International all-weather starting system.



The McCormick W-6 supplies ample power to pull 3 stubble plows — or a 10-foot cultivator —or to drive a 28-inch thresher. In 1 working day it will plow 9 to 13 acres, disk 30 to 40 acres, seed (14 foot drill) 40 to 60 acres, cultivate 30 to 40 acres and peg tooth harrow



The McCornick W-4 is a 2-plow tractor, its average dally work capacity: plowing, 7 to 12 acres, disking, 25 to 30 acres, seeding (10-foot drill), 35 acres, peg tooth hanowing, spwards of 70 acres, cultivating, 20 to 25 acres, combining (depending on width of cut), 10 to 25 acres.



This Spring — your International Harvester dealer invites you to PROVE TO YOURSELF on your farm that you can farm faster, easier, better and more profitably with your choices of five McCormick Standard tractors: WD-9 (diesel), W-9, WD-6 (diesel), W-6, W-4.

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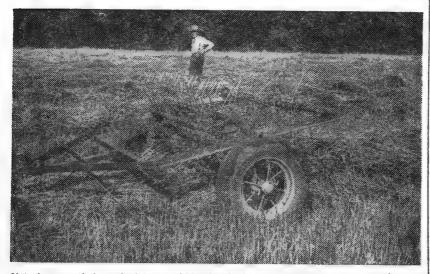
This year again the Red Cross Appeal presents us with a challenge . . . and an opportunity. New victims of war wounds, greater need of lifesaving blood transfusion services, the inevitability of great disasters of fire and flood . . . all must find the Red Cross ready. As the need to alleviate suffering grows, the generosity of Canadians grows too. But today the task is almost beyond measure. There is the challenge. The opportunity to help is before you.

Give TODAY to carry on tomorrow's work of morcy

\$5,222,000 is urgently needed to KEEP YOUR RED CROSS STRONG

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There is no machine like the Westgo Swath Lifter. A cylinder of spring steel lifting forks, turning in the same direction as the wheels, passes OVER the swath to lift and loosen it without throwing, twisting or tumbling. Leaves swath high and loose on stubble for fast, thorough drying.

Easily hauled by a small tractor or truck at 4 to 6 miles per hour (some users report 8 miles per hour) without undue 344 Pembina Hwy., Winnipeg, Manitoba shattering.

Used and approved by hundreds of farmers in Canada and the U.S. for the

past 3 years, it is fully guaranted to give satisfactory service. Due to restrictions on steel, the number available this spring is limited. Order today and be sure. One small field of grain saved will pay for it. \$265.00 (less tires) f.o.b. factory. See your dealer or write:

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#### Going Home



This nice, late afternoon picture was taken by Laurie Duff of Calgary.

#### The pro's and con's of the margarine argument

To the Editor:

I have read with interest the feature editorial in the January issue on the subject of Margarine. It is suggested that you omitted to take into consideration one very important fact; namely, that we live in a changing world. If it were not a changing world, the people in this continent would still be living in teepees.

The writer is old enough to rememin his boyhood days violent arguments which took place in the Province of Prince Edward Island ,and which resulted in the banning of automobiles from the roads for a number of years "they were only a flash in the pan and would never amount to anything" they said.

I also remember in the early 20's in southern Saskatchewan, the argument that went on about the generalpurpose farm tractor. "It should be prohibited," they said. "It would ruin the land, the lugs would spoil the soil, and the 'manure argument' was overworked then as it is now." The net result, of course, of the mechanization of our farms is the vast increase in the production of food, and it is still a-hungry world.

For countless years we obtained a very nutritious and desirable product which we used for a spread for our bread by feeding oats and grass to a cow. Science has discovered a better way to produce an equally nutritious product. In this connection we would like to quote (p. 46) from an article in the January 1 issue of McLean's Magazine:

"Mother's who insist in feeding their children only butter should know that in the winter months butter is low in vitamin 'A'. Margarine is actually more nourishing, since its Vitamin 'A' content is constant."

Moreover, an equal amount of the substitute can be produced with less labour and more income to the farm and more production per acre - it is still a hungry world and needs food.

It is the short-sighted view of a

minority that the introduction of margarine — accelerated by Co-op action — means the end of the dairy industry in Canada. Fortunately, this is not so. The proper form in which the product of the Dairy farmer should be marketed is in the fluid state, and it is well-known, of course, that where the dairy producer

markets in this fashion, he receives a much greater return for his effort than when he markets his dairy product in the form of butter fat. Moreover, and this is of utmost importance, the health of the people of Canada would be improved with increased whole milk consumption. Many families consume an average of a quart of milk a day, and if this was the national average, there are not enough dairy cows in the Dominion to satisfy the demand.

If the "butterfat" farmer expected to receive the same return for his product as the "whole milk" farmer, butter would have to sell for approximately \$1.30 per pound. It is unreasonable to ask the consumer to pay this price for a product when he can buy an equally nutritious one for approximately one-third of that figure.

The Saskatoon Dairy & Poultry Pool and Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives — the two co-operatives concerned with the manufacture of oleomargarine — have abandoned the "Ivory Tower" attitude in connec-tion with oleomargarine. It is here to stay and we might as well face

H. L. Fowler, Secretary.

Saskatoon, Sask.

#### Margarine in Saskatchewan

To the Editor:

I am writing to correct some erroneous statements published in your last editorial regarding margarine and the Co-op. I realize you favor the agricultural producers as a basic occupational group, in need of support and understanding, and I appreciate the support you give them. I, therefore, offer my statements as information rather than criticism.

First, let us face the fact there is no shortage of margarine, therefore another organization manufacturing it in Saskatchewan will not necessarily increase consumption of margarine. Therefore, it does not increase the hardship on the dairy producer, as there actually is a shortage of butter, and the Dominion Government has imported butter to stockpile against shortages.

Secondly, the Dairy Pools are find.

ing it increasingly difficult under the as the Saskatoon Dairy and Poultry lowering dairy production, to operate Pool, with head office in Saskatoon, efficiently. They are, therefore, bolstering their operations by the manufacturing of margarine in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Federated Co-ops. This is practical as much of the creameries' equipment is adapted to the manufacture of margarine, Therefore the making of this product by Federated, in conjunction with the creameries is helping support one failing branch of the dairy industry.

The third item I wish to make clear is that while the oil for this produc-tion will likely come from the Co-op. Oil Crushing plant (this plant is not connected with Sask. Fed. Co-ops), which is a consumer organization, but is the property of the Sask. Wheat Pool: This oil crushing plant is not idle as you suggest, and while it has not been able in recent years to operate sufficiently in any one year to meet operating expenses, depreciation, interest on capital used to build, etc., it is producing 85% of the linseed oil used in Western Canada.

Therefore, the undertaking of margarine production by S. F. C. is actually helping all concerned, besides giving increased employment and returns to Saskatchewan people, which is at present being drained off by eastern interests.

R. B. Fulton. Box 475, Shaunavon, Sask

#### Co-op-creamery is not guilty

To the Editor:

We first wish to commend you for your editorial in the January issue, appearing on page 5, carrying the "Margarine is a Menace Regardless of the Sask. Co-ops".

We realize, too, that under the circumstances you had little choice but to refer to Sask. Co-ops in general rather than in particular. However, should you attempt to deal with this matter at a later date, which seems a probability in the light of present trends, we would ask you to kindly keep im mind that there are two major dairy co-operative organiza-tions in Saskatchewan, the one known

associated with the Federated Co-Operative group in this margarine manufacturing venture, etc. The other and larger major dairy cooperative organization in Saskatchewan is known as the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Creamery Association Limited, the firm that I have had the privilege of managing for some ten years now.
The Saskatchewan Co-Operative

Creamery Association Limited is in no way involved in this venture. We handle from two to three times as much product in the Province as does the



Saskatoon Dairy and Poultry Pool, We are not questioning the right of the latter organization to enter the margarine manufacturing field from a business standpoint. We are unal-terably opposed to this development in principle, many of our reasons being those set forth in your constructive editorial.

It has been most embarrassing to us to discover that much of the new paper comment in connection with this development in Saskatchewan has not distinguished between the two dairy co-operative organizations, and as a result left a rather wrong attitude as to the stand being taken by producers generally.

Our active membership, comprising milk, cream, egg, and poultry producers, approximated 85,000 during the calendar year ending December 31st. 1951.

We are doing our very best to provide proper leadership in this whole matter in Saskatchewan at the present time, recognizing the fact that the prime need for the Prairies is diversity in Agriculture.

J. S. Turnbull.

Regina, Sask.

#### Sask. farmers are big seed buyers

FARMERS and ranchers in of feed and the building up of over a million pounds of grass seed during the past five years under the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture forage crop program, according to agriculture minister I. C. Nollet. The amount of seed purchased was enough to sow 122,000 acres which, given good, stands, should provide about 150,000 tons of livestock feed annually, the minister stated.

Mr. Nollet pointed out that during the dry years of the 1930's large numbers of livestock had to be sold out of Saskatchewan because feed was scarce, And the government had to bring in thousands of tons of feed. Even more recently freight assistance in the movement of hay had to be paid in each year of the five-year period 1945-1949.

The forage crop program was started by the Department in 1947 to encourage the growing

Saskatchewan have brought feed reserves on the farm and r a million pounds of grass ranch. Under the policy, the Department sells seed of grassalfalfa mixtures at cost prices. The types of mixture available are designed to best suit the various soil and climatic zones.

> Well over 8,000 farmers have purchased seed from the Department in this five-year period, Mr. Nollet said. The largest number of sales were made in 1951 when some 2,500 farmers bought a total of 370.000 pounds of seed, enough to seed down 40,000 acres. The record number of orders in 1951 compares to 700 in 1947, the first year of the program. The steady increase in sales indicates, Mr. Nollet said, that livestock producers are realizing more and more the value of growing high quality feed and building up feed reserves at home.

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GREEN CROSS INSECTICIDES

WHEN the first crow of March cawed from the top of a tall spruce tree near home, our old Airedale dog always set up an excited barking from the base of that tree. His tail wagged all the time, while his jaws laughed in that happy grimace known to all dog-owners. The first crow might or might not fly off and spoil the sport, but before the spring was far advanced, there was always one crow making use of the tall tree as a daily watch-tower post that would caw noisily down at the dog while the Airedale barked just as noisily back up at Blackie. It was a little drama we enjoyed every year, and we often wondered if the crow got as much fun out of the vocalduel as did our Airedale.

It may start a controversy, but I admit to liking Crows. Most hunters hate this bird and never lose an opportunity to shoot one, because of Blackie's fondness for duck-eggs. However, to make up for egg-eating, Crows do some valuable pest-

#### **Found Relief From** SCIATIC PAIN

"I began to suffer with a dull, continuous ache from my hip down my leg", writes Mr. Geo. F. MacGregor, 1604 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver. "The steady pain gave me no rest day or night. One day when my leg was so painful I could hardly get about, a stranger stopped me. He had once suffered much the same thing until he tried Templeton's T-R-C's. He recommended T-R-C's to me. I wish I could thank him, for in a short time T-R-C's gave me longed-for relief from my sciatic pain."

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#### The crow isn't all black despite the propaganda

By KERRY WOOD

control work on farm fields exploded at night when braches every summer. Crows devour are loaded with sleeping crows. found on spring and fall ploughing, pursuing grasshoppers in season. They never pass up a chance to gobble down fieldmice, and most farmers realize what, serious pests mice have become.

Crows cause heavy damage to corn crops in Eastern farm districts, but in Western Canada they are farm allies - though some of their nest robbing may deprive us of the services of other insectivorous birds.

I have little use for the much more beautiful Magpie, an evil bird continually plundering and killing around our farms, but for Old Blackie I confess to an admiration despite the fact that most folks are against such birds.

To sooth the outraged pro-tests of crow-haters, it should be mentioned that crows are no longer numerous in our land because of the determined campaigns waged against them on their wintering grounds in the United States. There crows con-gregate in favorite roosting spots by the tens of thousands. When a populous winter roost is spotted by farmers or game officials, a number of deadly Crow-Bombs are hung in the trees during the daytime and

#### Terrible Tools

Sometimes as many as 30,000 birds will be destroyed at a single roost during one night's bombing. Crow-bombs are used in roosting areas all winter long, while shotgun hunters organize crow shoots as an off-season pastime to further reduce the crow population. Of late years, not too many crows have been returning to our part of the West, Blackie has been brought under control, though the more destructive Magpie continues to thrive.

Whether you like or dislike Crows, all of us admit that they provide us with much interest. Enter a woodland during crow nesting season, and you soon hear the subdued and drawling "Caw-rr-rr!" of a sentinel crow. It will be perched in a high tree, not far from the bulky twig nest where its mate is incubating the eggs. The drawling Caw-rr-rr is a sort of "All's Well" announcement to reassure the setting bird. When the sentinel sights a human, the Crow utters a high-pitched and fast alarm note, usually spaced in three syllables as "Caw-caw-caw!" Every creature in the forest heeds that strident alarm, the Crow being known as a sharpeyed individual always on the alert for danger. From then on you may catch an occasional glimpse of the sentinel, but the bird keeps its distance unless the nest is threatened. If young fledglings are in the nest and we climb up to have a look at the ugly, big-beaked babies, then the parent crows rally around and call us names that THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW wouldn't care to publish.

During the spring period a pair of mated Crows often indulge in a soft and almost warbling song-notes, quite unlike the harsh caw-calls. The birds have a strong attachment for each other. If one of a pair is knocked down by a gunner, the re-maining bird frequently wheels and flies fearfully back over the fatal spot. Perhaps this is a matter of curiosity only, but some of us believe the act was inspired by a loving regard for its mate's welfare.

#### Love Company

They are gregarious birds, flocking at food areas and on farm fields, while the whole clan of the district will put in an appearance when certain alarms are raised. If a sentinel crow sights a hawk of the bird-killing short-winged accipiter family, (the Goshawk, Cooper's Hawk, and Sharp-shinned Hawk) the danger call may rally half a dozen crows from neighborhood nesting regions. They'll pester and chase the hawk until the predator is glad to leave the district. When an owl is located during the daytime, crows gather by the score to call names and make feint-passes at the night bird. This is a well-known woodland drama, one that most of us have witnessed many times and enjoyed on each occasion.

I remember a day in late March when a small river had flooded a farm-field on which stooks had been standing. Sheaves were washed downstream until they lodged against a barbed-wire fence strung across the lower part of the bot-tomland. Those sheaves were infested with field-mice, unwilling passengers on that watery voyage. When the sheaves piled up against the fence, the mice lost no time climbing to high, dry, and exposed parts of the oat bundles. Within a few minutes erows and broad-winged hawks sighted this unusual bounty, forgetting their ancient feud to share the easy pickings. Every fence post had either a crow or hawk sitting on it, every one looking uncommonly fat. At intervals, one of the birds would fly over and alight on the sheaves to nab a mouse, then fly back to a perch and devour the morsel at leisure. Only the mice were unhappy, that day. Farmers stood on a nearby knoll and chuckled over the show, while the well-stuffed Crows and Hawks were almost purring with contentment.



#### Winter Harvest



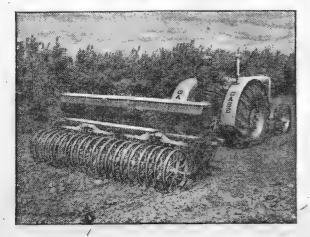
George Almusa of Margo, Sask., won \$5 for this picture of John Efraimson, Einer Almusa and Lawrence Efraimson, harvesting a crop that will be plenty useful comes next July.

## SASE Tractors Make Good Use of Short Growing Seasons

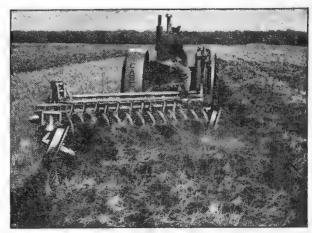
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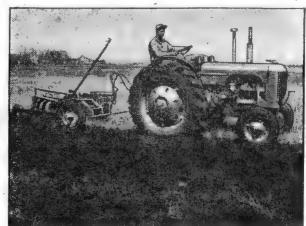


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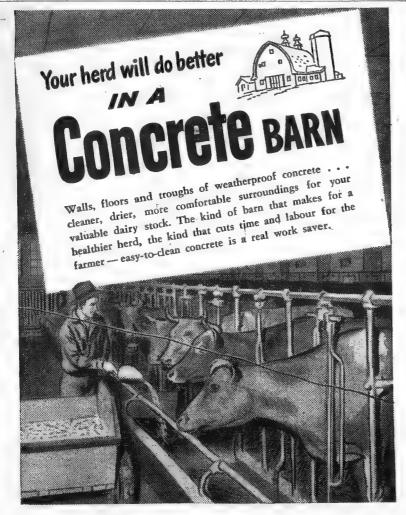
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#### Germans demand high price for defence co-operation

By BEN MALKIN

In the build-up of a European force aimed at deterring aggression, the position of Germany presents a most difficult problem. The United States wants a strong enough force built up by the Europeans themselves to allow American troops to leave Europe altogether. For this to be done, Washington is convinced that a German military contribution to European defence is essential. Germany is willing to make such a contribution, but at a price. The price has been creating a good deal of trouble in the past two months.

#### High Price

Germany — or, more exactly, Western Germany -- wants to be an equal partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as the price of supplying armed forces to the defence of Europe. Germany's reasons for this are strong. Her troops would come under command of NATO, and she feels it is only just that she should have a voice in how they are handled. But the objection to paying Germany's price are equally strong. Mainly, they have been raised France.

Not a single member of NATO, as presently constituted, can be said to have aggressive designs on anyone. Not one member has any ambitions to expand its territory. But Germany does have such ambitions, and if it became an equal partner in NATO, the whole character of the organization might change. For Germany's voice would be loud — louder, maybe, than that of any other European country, because Western Germany is potentially the strong-

In the build-up of a European est of these. NATO might be changed gradually from an alliaggression, the position of Germany presents a most difficult problem. The United States wants a strong enough force est of these. NATO might be changed gradually from an alliance aimed at preventing war and maintaining peace, to one aimed at helping Germany realize its expansionist aspirations.

#### Lost Territory

Two main objectives are always in the background with any West Germany government. First is to try to achieve unification with East Germany, now under Russian occupation. Second is to try to recover the territories Germany lost to Poland after the war. It is doubtful if any West German government could ignore these questions and remain in office for very long. If nothing else, the millions of refugees in West Germany who have come from the eastern regions would not permit a German government to forget.

Therefore France has a great deal of justification for its fears concerning German partnership in NATO. The time is not yet ripe for this step. Moreover, German partnership is not necessary for the protection of Germany itself from aggression. The essential advantage of belonging to NATO is that an attack upon one member involves an attack upon all. Thus, if Russia were to attack Norway or France, the whole North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be at war with Russia. NATO is simply a mutual protestion society.

Germany is in the peculiar position of not having to be a member in order to have protection benefits conferred upon it. American, British, French and Canadian troops are already



stationed in West Germany as in Paris, the French government got the French National Assemtack by Russia upon West Germany would involve fighting with these forces. Therefore West Germany has full protection without having actual membership in NATO. It may be true that Germany does not in Paris, the French government got the French National Assembly to agree to German forces coming into the European defence set-up only on the understanding that Germany should not be a member of NATO. Under these circumstances, be true that Germany does not



have a voice in NATO policy-making. But since all NATO policy is aimed at preventing war, West Germany does not lose anything by not having a voice for the time being — unless, of course, Germany's purpose goes beyond prevention of war to waging one in order to recover lost territories.

Germany has made a big offer to NATO in return for membership, and this very offer constitutes both a temptation to give in to Germany, and a warning of the risks involved in letting Germany help make policy for NATO. Germany is offering 12 divisions, of which three would be full armored divisions, and three others would be motorized infantry, but with tank support. full membership in NATO. And

in Paris, the French government got the French National Assembly to agree to German forces coming into the European defence set-up only on the understanding that Germany should not be a member of NATO. Under these circumstances, NATO would become an uneasy alliance at best if France were forced to give ground and agree to Germany coming into the organization. Rather than have that, greater sacrifices by countries like Canada and the United States in contributing to Europe's defences, so that a German contribution would be unnecessary for the time being might be well worth while.

The whole force would be more powerful than the one which swept into France in the spring of 1940. It is quite understandable that the French should fear such remilitarization of Germany, when there is no sign whatever that Germany has given up war as a method of gaining political ends.

#### Long Talks

The negotiations on the question of Germany joining NATO may be expected to go on for some time. Germany won't back down easily. When the problem was debated by the German Bundestag in Bonn on February 7 and 8, Chancellor Adenauer was able to get agreement to the proposal to raise a large German military force as part of a European defence setup only by agreeing to press for

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFITS IN 1952

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#### The church and reason

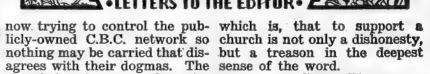
IN his sermon, F. S. Morley, Jan., 1951, quotes R. Babson as saying that we owe Brotherly Love, among other things, to the church. That, and all the other things mentioned is, such nonsense that it is more than astonishing to read. The history of not one church, but all the churches in Christendom proves them void of Love for anything but power for itself.

They stifle inquiry, reason and freedom of expression. For example, the church of Rome is

licly-owned C.B.C. network so nothing may be carried that disagrees with their dogmas. The church has far more than sixteen hundred years, or since Constantine made it a state religion, been the concubine of whatever government in whatever country it happened to be, and her influence was for the most part pernicious because it upholds all sorts of absurd nonsense that fills fools with superstition and the smarter ones with hypocracy.

When a man appeals to his fellowmen, in the name of their honesty, to support a religion that is founded on hallucinations, borrowed from a long dead myth religion of Pagan origin, rebuilt and constantly added to through the centuries, until it is such a repulsive pile of rubbish, that no honest man can possibly examine it without disgust.

Then I find it my duty, as an honest man, to give my answer,



Gestur Einarson. Westbourne, Man.

#### Manning and the farmers

To the Editor:

Uur Readers

I have been a subscriber to your paper for a great many years now, and I see by my paper that I am in good standing until 1954. Now, I don't suppose you care what I personally think, but I am just one of the many who realize that your editorials and paper generally show a good deal of merit, but who do not like to hear so much unjust criticisms of the Manning administration. Surely it is not just an accident that every farming constituency in Alberta has voted so long and so faithfully for Social Credit. We farmers learned our economics the hard way.
T. G. Hopkins.

Box 12, Grassy Lake, Alta.

#### Letters wanted

To the Editor:

I had word recently from Prof. C. W. Boldyreff, American representative of NTS (Russian Anti-Communist Underground), saying that letters from Canadian farmers would be welcome. Groups of these letters would be printed in leaflet form and distributed in Russia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain to help them to learn the truth about the outside world and to encourage those who are working toward the downfall of the Stalin government.

Letters should be brief, and besides giving glimpses of life as we know it, they should make clear that we bear no malice toward the Russian people, but rather that we are with them in the fight against their cruel communist oppressors. Send letters to me, or to Prof. C. W. Boldyreff, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, 1719 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, 6, D.C.

E. Whealdon. R.R. 3, Salmon Arm, B.C.

#### The price squeeze

To the Editor:

I just finished reading an article taken from a speech made by A. W. Stewart, M.P., in the House of Commons.

This has brought to light a scurge that has needed airing for a long time. Why should we pay more for these goods when we are forced to sell most of our produce for less than that the farmer who lives just beyond this border does?

Keep these kind of articles coming in that good paper of yours. This is the only way in yours. This is the only way in which the Canadian people will ever find out just how we are being played as suckers.

Foster Rutledge.

Lacombe, Alta,

#### Can't see our logic

To the Editor:

I have just read your editorial in the December issue. If there is logic in your editorial I do not understand it.

I quote: "A stranger who took newspapers and politicians seriously." You think might be wrong, well I am prepared to say "A-men". They justify any lack of confidence as much as the vote in Manitoba justifies the caricature of the farmer with sleeves rolled up, a pitch fork in hand, a well-worn straw hat and a straw in his mouth. I quote again "Real prosperity comes from the soil but with so much of our crop lying unthreshed under the snow business has been at a virtual standstill in many areas, Every dollar of the new wealth produced by agriculture finds its way into the hands of the people of Alberta."

Now when it comes to the (loss in our crop) I quote: "The bad weather of this fall has cost the farmers of Alberta \$30,000.-000.00 to \$40,000,000.00 in cold cash. The overall picture of the grade loss may run to another \$40,000,000.00 or \$50,000,000.00. That is a cash loss of around \$80,000,000.00."

Apparently the editor views this as bad. Yet the same editor favors a government monopoly selling system which has brought loss to the prairie farmers when compared with the free market price that dwarfs the bad weather loss into insignificance. This same loss could have found its way into the hands of the people of the prairies.

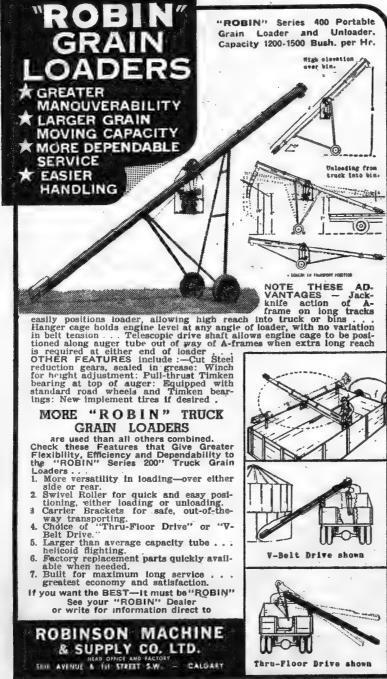
S. S. DeMott. Delia, Alberta.

#### The farmers and gas rights

T is with gratification that I saw your editorial in the Far mand Ranch Review of January, and to think that at last someone had taken up our side in defence of our rights. It is well and ably stated. Our Social Credit Government has been too dictorial. A couple of years ago I had a bunch of pamphlets printed (of my ideas on the farmer owning their oil and gas rights), I am sending one or two for you to look at.

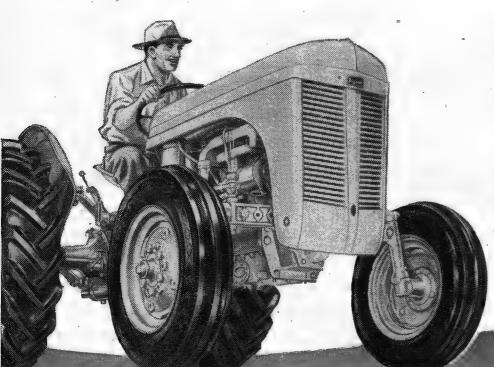
Arthur Bottom. Box 196, Veteran, Alta.





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You'll be thrilled by the ease with which it pulls three bottoms in almost any soil . . . by the way it handles *every* job on your farm from the heaviest to the lightest with speed and efficiency.

And as for economy, ask any Ferguson Twenty-85 owner for bis opinion!

He'll smile with pride as he talks of his savings in gas, oil and service. "Compare price tags, too," he'll tell you, "for tractors of comparable capacity." Go see your friendly Ferguson Dealer today. Ask him for a "Showdown" demonstration of the Ferguson Twenty-85... the tractor with the one and only Ferguson System. Find out how it will meet more of your needs more of the time.

Building a better world through better farm mechanization is the business of Harry Ferguson, Inc., Detroit 32, Mich.

Meets MORE of the needs of MORE of the farmers MORE of the time!

haps more so than any other province of the Dominion. Yet our historic land marks? to point out these places of in-

On the American side, every historic spot, or place of special interest is marked, and at almost every turn of the road, tourists find a marker, directing them to see this or that of interest. As a result, our people return from a trip through the States, all agog with the wonder of the things they have seen. Tourists wizz along our paved

#### Skinny men, women gain 5, 10, 15 lbs.

Get New Pep, Vim, Vigor

#### A LBERTA is rich in folk lore, Why do we hide

terest to the travelling public. highways, and because they have seen nothing of special in-terest, they get the impression that there is nothing to be seen No marker directs the way to these historic spots.

#### First Building

Tourists visit Edmonton; but they never see or hear of the Methodist church of 1871, George McDougall's little church by the river. This little church, standing in the heart of the city of Edmonton, marks the beginning of the little community that later grew into a city. In 1871 Rev. Geo. Mc-Dougall staked two claims for the missionary society of the Methodist church, and here he erected the first building to stand outside the protecting walls of the Fort.

This great man of vision, with the help of some men from

the Hudson's Bay Co., and his Indian friends, got out logs, hewed them into shape, and with little more than a saw, axe and hammer, built and furnished a church. Even the shingles were of his own making.

As the city grew and fine churches sprang up, the little church was thrust into the background and forgotten. However in 1946, the little church was restored as a memorial to the man who built it: for this man and his church are an integral part of those courageous early days of the west. Inside the door of the little shrine, the storied past still lives. The walls are hung with the pictures of the pioneers, the great men who worked with abiding faith and courage to build and open up this part of the west - missionaries, traders and settlers.

The church has become somewhat of a museum where there are preserved many mementoes which serve as a real and concrete link with these noble men and women who made of Alber-

ta, a good place to live.
Yes, a visit to George McDougall's little church by the river, built in 1871, is something no tourist should miss.

At Wetaskiwin we find many historic spots of interest. Two cairns have been erected by the city fathers. These stand in the park as a memorial to those grand missionaries, or "men of God," as the Indians called them, Rev. Father Lacombe and Rev. John McDougall.

#### Peace Cairn

A little north from Wetaskiwin, on the old highway, we find the Peace Cairn, erected by the Sites and Monument Board of Canada, marking the spot where a temporary peace pact was made between the Crees and Blackfoot tribes in 1867.

The story is an interesting one. A party of Cree Indians, several families with their women and children were travelling south in search of buffalo. When they got to the top of a hill north of where Wetaskiwin now stands, they met a party of Blackfoot Indians going north. The women and children of both tribes were following close behind, as was the custom when there was the possibility of meeting war-like tribes.

When they came face to face, their first impulse was to shoot, and they took their bows and arrows in their right hand. Then they remembered that their women and children were close behind, and being unaware of danger, might come up at any minute and suffer from the arrows of the enemy.

They took their bows and arrows in their left hand and saluted with their right, which in their sign language signified peace. While they were salut-ing the women and children of both tribes came up, not knowing that an enemy was near. The Blackfoot chief said to his women and children, "mis-ter-poot", meaning run; the Cree chief said to his women "awastic", meaning scatter, and like two families of partridge they were out of sight in a twinkling.

The Indians backed up and waved their arms meaning peace. The Chiefs smoked their peace pipes and buried their hatchets on the top of the hill, thus sealing the peace pact. From this came the Cree Indian name or combination of sylla-bles, "We-tusk-ewin", which has been shortened to Wetaskiwin.

#### Fort Either

A little further north from the Wetaskiwin Peace Cairn, is old Fort Either, built during the Rebellion of 1885, by a detachment of soldiers stationed there, and named after Capt. Either in charge of the detachment.

For many years it stood ne-glected and was fast falling in-



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to decay; but in 1939 the build- now being distributed by the ing was repaired and put in Publications Branch of the ing was repaired and put in shape by the Historic Sites and Monument Board, and today stands as a sentinel of bygone days.

We find land marks in Alplaces. East of Lacombe we find a small unpretentious cairn, marking the spot where the town's first school was erected.

Again, three and a half miles up-stream from Red Deer, at the Old Red Deer Crossing, the original Red Deer settlement, we find old Fort Normandeau, built in 1885, and restored by the Old Timers' Association. Within a stone's throw of the Fort we find the Pioneer Cairn, erected by the Old Timers' Association and dedicated in July 1951, in memory of the Pioneers of the Red Deer District.

Let us have signs, with dirrections, pointing out our places of special interest, so that tourists to our province will not go away with the impression that we have no storied past of which to be proud, and that we are a people without roots or anchorage. Our land marks are our heritage, of which we might well be proud.

#### Field crops

for Manitoba, as approved at the last Manitoba Agronomists' Conference, have been pre- spending far more on s pared in folder form and are fare than on defence.

Publications Branch Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, and by local Agricultural Representatives.

The folder includes a map ilberta in the most unexpected lustrating the distribution of regional soils with an accompanying table containing recommended varieties of grain crops for each region. Other sections recommend fertilizers best suited to each area, chemical weed control solutions, and methods of controlling various plant diseases. Best soils and seeding methods for growing sunflower for oil seed purposes are outlined in brief.

#### Big Bill

SOCIAL welfare spending of Canadian Government will soon be running equal with defence spending. While budgeted at \$1.6 billion, actual defence spending for 1951-52 is not likely to run beyond \$1 billion.

With introduction of new oldage pension scheme and continuous rise in baby bonus payments, cost of social welfare will hit \$1 billion mark in Janu-Significance is that while \$1.6 billion annual defence bill will theoretically remain steady until 1954, then dwindle, social welfare bill is bound to grow

for Manitoba

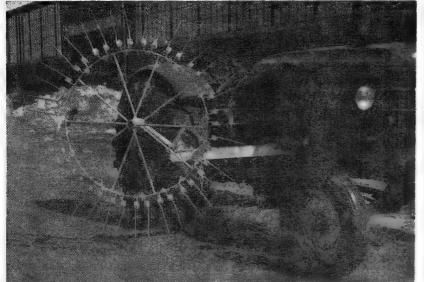
Die La Commendations

bigger every year.

When social welfare costs of provinces and municipalities are taken into account, there is no question that Canada is spending far more on social wel-

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For about \$65.00 can you afford to risk your entire hay, oats, wheat or other small grain crop? If you use the Gregg swath turner but once in 10 years, it will pay for itself many times over.



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Turner wheel floats to contour of ground.
Heavy duty spring teeth.
Wheel angle adjustable for fast and efficient turning.
The wheel is ground driven. This cuts shelling of grain to a minimum.
Shakes snow off swaths for better threshing.

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# The truck that grew up on the farm!



The builders of International Trucks have a background of more than 100 years' experience in building heavy-duty equipment for farmers.

Our engineers know what a truck must have to do satisfactory farm work, year after year. They combine this knowledge of your problems with 45 years of truck manufacturing experience, to give you an International Truck specially engineered to do your farm hauling jobs.

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- All-truck engines, designed exclusively for truck work.
- The "roomiest, most comfortable cab on the road."
- Super-steering system combines more positive steering control with easier handling.
- 115 basic models with gross vehicle weight ratings from 4,200 to 90,000 pounds.
- The same traditional truck toughness that has kept International first in heavy-duty truck sales for 20 straight
- Service by the nation's largest exclusive truck service organization.

Trucks are made in Canada at International Harvester's Chatham works.



International Harvester builds McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . Motor Trucks . . . Industrial Power . . . Refrigerators and Freezers



Standard of the Highway

#### Dry tobacco

When my parents came to the prairie to homestead, we did not have all the necessary things of life, and luxuries were nil.

But to our men folks, tobacco was not considered a luxury.

Although at that time the

cost of tobacco was a mere nothing as compared with our present prices, it was at times a very scarce article, often causing untold misery and short tempers.

I remember one time when it was impossible to get to town, it became necessary to economize on the weed. My Dad and two brothers were hard put to make the supply last until more could be had. My brother Joe came up with this bright idea: Chew the tobacco first, then put it on the back of the stove until it became dry, chew it again and dry as before, then smoke it. Well, the idea caught on and all three were drying tobacco on the kitchen stove.

One day a neighbor who also had no tobacco came over to see



if he couldn't borrow from the year his elder), "That's not a boys. Joe pulled out the bag with the dried tobacco and handed it to the man.

After taking a huge mouthful and chewing for a while the man said: "Hell, there just ain't no taste to the damn stuff!"

Millie Rosenaur. Pincher Creek, Alta.

#### Bumper

#### crop

When my children young, one summer evening, the two youngest were outside, watching the half-grown chickens feeding. The youngest, who was six years old, noticing how far the neck stuck out on the chickens, said: "Oh, look, Doris, that chick's got goitre.'

"Goitre," answered his sister, indignantly, (she was just one goitre, it's just a bumper crop.'
Mrs. J. R. West.

R.R. 2, Foam Lake, Sask.

#### Lost and found

I remember in 1895, living in town, I went visiting to my uncle's farm, two miles out.

My Cousin Lillian and I decided to go and pick blueberries. When it was time to return home, Lillian could not find the right path. We sat down very

Uncle and Auntie searched for us till 9 p.m., four boy cousins also searching the woods, but it was their big St. Bernad dog who found us, and led us to the right path home.

Mrs. A. Lagace.

Guy, Alta.

#### Big wind

I remember when I was a little girl, living with my parents and sisters on a farm near Huron, South Dakota, U.S.A., we had a terrible tornado one day.

I clearly remember how my mother and I tried to chase my hen and her chicks into some sheltered place. It started blowing and raining so we tried chasing them into the toilet. which was nearby, but in vain. We finally had to leave them and run for the house.

My father was in the barn milking and could hardly get to the house. The wind was so strong it kept blowing him away. I remember mother sitting on a chair with all of us girls huddled around her. We were all scared. But I kept remembering my hen and chicks and wondered if they had found shelter.

Suddenly something flew past the house. It was the toilet. It rolled over and tipped all mother's little coops with hens and their chicks, killing most of

Before the storm, my father had shut our windmill off, but somehow it started running My father wished it again. would fall over so he could get a new one put up as it was so old. It was the oldest one in whole community. the wouldn't you know it, it was the only one left standing for miles around.

After the tornado had passed, who should we see walking about the yard but my mother hen and every one of her baby chicks with not even a feather wet.

Mrs. L. B. Jacobsen. Box 979, N. Edmonton.

#### Old chief

It was about the year 1926 when we first met this Indian Some how or other he was put out of the tribe and came to live in the Turtle Mountain. We lived on the edge at that time. He was very friendly and most people gave him meals and a bed at night. He lived most of the time in caves or any kind of shelter, and trapped in the winter time, also he made bows and arrows and sold them to children for a quarter. He lived like that for a number of years. He must have been getting old. One day we missed him around, but thought nothing of it. Then he was found dead in an old cabin, laying naked on a pyre of stones. He must have known he was going to die. He had been there about three days before being found. We really missed him for a long time as the children liked him.

Mrs. E. VendenBerghe. Killarney, Man.

WHAT HAPPENS TO POOL ELEVATOR **EARNINGS?** 

Last year Alberta Pool Elevators had net earnings of \$1.623,996.62.

The Wheat Pool delegates decided to dispose of such earnings as follows:

Cash dividends on member patrons' deliveries \$ 400,128.00

Redemption of 1923-28 1,040,385.00

reserves ..... 83,390.93 Income tax

Retained to increase working capital ......

100,092,69

\$1,623,996.62

On February 15, 1952, the Alberta Wheat Pool mailed 20,000 cheques totalling \$900,000 to redeem 1923-28 reserves. Further redemptions will bring the total up to \$1,040,385. As this payment is a return of capital no income tax is imposed thereon.

When this year's distribution is completed, the Alberta Wheat Pool will have redeemed reserves to the value of \$6,900,000, all at 100 cents on the dollar.

The original reserve contributions totalled about \$8,400,000, so that only \$1,500,000 of reserves will then be outstanding in members' hands.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has no capital stock. Ownership rests with reserves.

As reserves are redeemed from original members (1923-28), they are re-issued to member patrons of Pool elevators in the form of patronage dividends.

When the 1950-51 program is completed, reserves to the value of \$6,000,000 will have been so re-distributed. Grain producers can increase their equity in Alberta Pool Elevators simply by delivering their grain to a Pool elevator.

With an understanding of Alberta Pool Elevator operations and policies, more grain producers should become Alberta Pool members, and the patronage of Pool elevators should steadily increase.

It is a simple matter to join the Alberta Wheat Pool. Your Pool elevator agent will explain how it is done.

To those who have grain to deliver — be sure it goes to an Alberta Pool Elevator.



#### Hitched cows

When I arrived here from Ireland, in October Belfast, 1882, Fleming Station was a box car set beside the track without wheels. Our friends came for us next morning with a voke of oxen and a Red River cart. I asked the driver (another Irish boy) about the cows! I didn't know anything about oxen. Alas! How soon I was to learn all about them. I am one of the original sod-busters in this district. I broke 3 onequarter sections with oxen, so  $\vec{\mathbf{I}}$  don't have to tell you that  $\vec{\mathbf{I}}$ know whereof I speak.

R. J. Rutherford. Fleming, Sask.

#### Sharp awakenina

My father came into Central Alberta back along in 1902 remember many evenings highlighted by his stories to us kiddies of the hardships of driving cattle in a blizzard, hauling all worldly necessities in a covered wagon, and living in a sod shack till one singleboarded room was ready to "winter" 12 new settlers. 12 new settlers.

Travel then was most efficiently conducted by a young sharp shod team.

One such team was hitched up to a sleigh by my chum and I, when we wanted to go to a Christmas dance. The seven-mile trip there warmed the horses, but they were cold when we climbed into the box on the bobs to come home. We gave them their heads and settled ourselves to rest.

Retracing the road was uneventful until we arrived in the back lane. Even then there was no reaction in our sleepy minds as the horses broke into a full gallop.

A heavy crash, tho, and the bump of a large pole slithering down the center of the box, aided by flying end-gates and a cooling roll in the snow did much to clear our dreamy brains.

Near the barn door which the horses sought stood a heavy "horse-power" grinder of a type some old timers will recall. It was the pole of this machine which the team had straddled and which nudged itself between us two sleepy passengers at express-train pace.

Reed Hatch. 139 - 27th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta.

#### Still there

The other day I read of Mrs. Frank Armstrong of Semans, Sask. telling of her parents still living on the old homestead of 45 years ago. That is a long time. But 76 years is still longer. I am still living on the old homestead where I was born on Dec. 31st, 1874, New Year's

I work 2 to 3 hours a day and Henry Martin. Box 15, Gabriola, B.C.

Eve. Still hale and hearty. enjoy it.



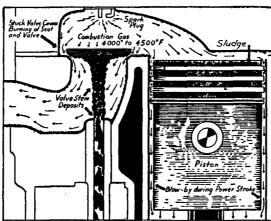
#### **Good Tractor Lubrication Pays**

Money saved through lower repair costs and longer tractor life is the same as money from the sale of crops and livestock . . . it's a part of the farm profit. The service you get from your tractor depends more on how it is lubricated than on any other single factor. Good on any other single factor. Good lubrication is becoming increaslubrication is becoming increasingly important in present day tractors because moving parts are fitted more closely, compression ratios and combustion temperatures are higher, engine speeds are higher and bearing loads are heavier. Without lubricants it would be impossible to operate any type of machinery.

#### **Function of Oil**

Lubrication means considerably more than just making metal parts slippery. Good lubricating oil performs at least 5 functions.

1. Reduces friction and helps prevent wear. The molecules of oil might be compared with hard rubber hells thus a film of oil rubber balls, thus a film of oil between the rubbing parts is comparable to smooth running ball bearings. 2. Absorbs heat from cylinders, bearings and other parts and carries away the heat to the oil pan, etc. 3. Forms a seal between the piston and cylinder walls against the blow-by of combustion gases. 4. Cushions the bustion gases. 4. Cushions the shock of power impulses on piston pins, bearings and gears. 5. Scavanges or cleans the interior of the engine. Dirt, carbon and



Shown above is a piston and valve assembly. In severe cases sludge deposits on piston rings and ring grooves will cause stuck rings. The result is loss of sealing power and 'blow-by' of com-bustion gases during the power stroke. Valve stem deposits cause sticky valves, which condition eventually leads to burned valves and valve seats. Heavy duty oils retard sludge and resist valve stem deposits, thereby help prevent loss of compression and power.

waste products are constantly being picked up and carried in suspension by the oil.

#### What is a Heavy Duty Oil?

Heavy duty or "detergent type" oils were developed to meet the lubrication needs of gasoline and high speed diesel engines used in tractors, trucks and industrial equipment. Heavy duty oils contain chemical compounds usually referred to as "additives". These additives improve oil in many ways. 1. Prevent the decomposition of motor oils and the forma-

tion of gum or lacquer under heavy service conditions. 2. Protect the bearings against corrosion.

3. Neutralize acids formed during 3. Neutralize acids formed during normal combustion in the cylinder.

4. Retard the formation of sludge—caused by water condensation in the crankcase, carbon particles and the products of combustion.

5. The most important of all is that additives act as a detergent to keep the engine clean. The detergent works on the same general principle as the soap substitutes which were introduced after the war. Thus, the finer particles of carbon, dirt and gum are kept in suspension in the oil, and are removed when the oil is changed. This detergent action of the oil explains why heavy duty oils become dark in color after use.

#### Trend is Toward "H.D." Oil

One large farm equipment manufacturer favours using heavy duty facturer favours using heavy duty oil for a number of reasons. "H.D." oil helps prevent carbon and gum from accumulating on valve stems. It therefore eliminates the main cause of stuck and burned valves. Also piston rings and piston ring grooves which are kept free of gum and carbon retain their flexibility and sealing power. Oil consumption is kept to a normal level and power loss during the power stroke is reduced. Bearing surfaces which are free from carbon and gum get better lubrication. Anti-corrosion inhibitors also prevent

tors also prevent pitting of the wrist pins and connecting rod bearings. Accord-ing to this manufacturer the use of "H.D." oil adds up to lower operating costs and better fuel

#### Follow the Manufacturer's Instructions

The manufacturer's instructions are based on exare based on exhaustive engineering research and the manufacturer's complete knowledge of the specifications and lubrication needs of the trac-tor. If you want good lubrication, it will pay you

good lubrication, it will pay you to keep in mind the following suggestions. 1. Use the right grade of oil (S.A.E. rating). 2. Use only oil that is known to be good. 3. Keep your oil clean. The best oil when contaminated with corbon dirt and gum results in best oil when contaminated with carbon dirt, and gum results in expensive repairs. Drain the oil when the engine is hot. Service the air cleaner and the oil filter at regular intervals. 4. Change transmission oil according to the instruction manual. 5. Keep the engine at the correct operating temperature. Be sure engine reaches operating temperature before putting under load.

#### Marvelube Gear Oil Helps Cut Costs . . . **Makes Tractors** Run Smoother



Transmission and differential assemblies are precision built and rugged in design to stand up to gruelling field work. That's why they are costly to repair or replace. It pays to be choosy about the gear oil you use.

Marvelube Gear Oil is backed by Imperial Oil's reputation for quality lubricants. Because it's from selected, carefully refined base oils, it resists sludging and channeling in the gear case. Day after day, under high temperatures and heavy loads, it gives gear tooth surfaces pro-tection from wear and abrasion. In cold weather it remains fluid enough to make gear shifting easy.

When you use Marvelube Gear Oil you can be sure that you are getting maximum protection from delay, due to breakdowns and costly repair jobs.

See your **Imperial** Oil Agent



Next issue of Farm Service Facts will deal with "Power Robbers"

WHEN A. R. "Sandy" Cross a Shorthorn bull at the famous Perth, Scotland, sale in February, he broke all records for prairie cattle buyers.

The bull is Calrossie Highland Piper, a son of the renowned Calrossie Welcome which is conceded to be the most sought after stock bull in Scotland to-

Mr. Cross operates a purebred Shorthorn farm near Midnapore and although he has been in the business but a few years, he has already built up a nice herd of females.

Claude Gallinger of Edmon-Alberta for a number of years mer and the calf wound up

#### of Calgary bid \$29,400 for Albertan pays \$29,400 for Scottish Shorthorn bull

from his farm at Gold Bar (Edmonton) and at Tofield, also purchased a son of Calrossie Welcome, paying around \$15,-000 for him.

First to notice the possibili-ties of this great Shorthorn sire was Emil Cammaert of Rockyford who purchased a son of Calrossie Welcome in Scotland about 18 months ago when the calf was but a few weeks old.

He showed him in the yearton, who has dominated the ling division at the Calgary Ex-Shorthorn breeding industry in hibition and Stampede last sum-

grand champion in the Short-horn division. In the intervening months, he has developed into a bull of great balance and scale and several of Mr. Cam-maert's imported heifers and cows-now are in calf to him.

Mr. Cammaert recently purchased eight head of females in Scotland and they are expected to arrive in the province within the next couple of months.

With two sons of Calrossie Welcome in the south and another in the north, a number of Shorthorn breeders are starting to build up their herds with imported females.

F. E. B. Gourlay of Millarville who has a herd of Short-horns, recently disposed of his herd of Aberdeen Angus to a United States breeder. He will concentrate on Shorthorns in the future and plans to import 12 young Shorthorn females from Scotland later on in the year. He purchased two heifers at the Perth sale this week.

Walter McColliser who operates a Shorthorn stock farm at Priddis Corner, a few miles north of Millarville, also pur-chased a Shorthorn bull in England recently, and he too is rebuilding his herd.

T. G. Hamilton of Innisfail, who has been a consistent buy-

er at Scottish Shorthorn sales. and who has sold the top priced Shorthorn at the Calgary bull sale on several occasions, visited Scotland last fall for an inspection tour of Scottish herds. He has purchased a number of cattle in Scotland in recent years.

During the past few years, the quality of Shorthorn cattle in Alberta has been improving rapidly. In the past, too many breeders paid too much attention to their herd sires and not enough to their female stock. However, all this has been changed and many herd owners have slowly but surely been building up their cow herds before making additional large investments in herd sires.

They are beginning to find out that breeders of thoroughbred horses discovered many years ago, that it is useless to or female and expect to obtain mate a good sire with an inferihigh quality progeny.

One of the secrets of Mr. Gallinger's success as a Shorthorn breeder is that he rarely if ever sold a female. The fine quality females were retained for the breeding herd and the others were consigned to the packing plant. By following this method, he has been able to maintain a high quality all through his herd, with good results so far as monetary returns were concerned at his annual sale of young bulls.





#### Co-op farms in Sask. are still growing

NINE new co-operative farms were organized in Saskatchewan during 1951, bringing the total to 29, according to H. E. Chapman, director of extension services, Department of Co-operation.

Assets of these farms now are well over \$1,000,000, Mr. Chapman revealed. They own or lease over 70,000 acres of land and their membership now exceeds 300.

Co-operative farms organized in 1951 include three organized by veterans on the Carrot River project some 20 miles east of the town of Carrot River. Two coop farms were incorporated to lease Crown land, one at Prairie River, 40 miles east of Tisdale, the other northeast of Nipawin.

One of the farms was organized by several young men to purchase a large tract of land south of Allan (40 miles southeast of Saskatoon). Two family groups that had been operating land and machinery together for several years one near Prince Albert and the other near McKague, 20 miles south of Tisdale, incorporated as a co-operative farm. The Lacerte co-op farm at Willowbunch, 35 miles southeast of Assinboia, was organized by a group of

The financial success of co-

operative farms in the province during 1951 varied greatly, Mr. Chapman noted. Some, such as the Matador and Beech farms, experienced their most successful year since organizing in spite of unfavorable harvest weather. On others such as the co-op farms at Archerwill, Hudson Bay and Carrot River very little crop was harvested.

The present trend on many of the co-op farms is toward diversification, Mr. Chapman explained. In these cases income from livestock enterprises has proved to be of real assistance where the crop was not harvested.



"It's a new angle I thought of for pulling carrots."

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## 

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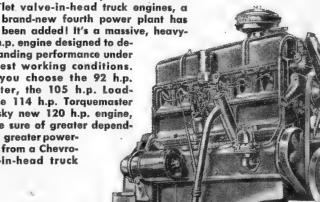


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#### Bessie-the cow that always got spring fever

SPRING fever reminds me of found a Bessie, our former cow. As a boy, it was my chore to milk Bessie at the proper intervals and to act as her stable valet the rest of the time, also making sure that she had ample supply of water, sheaves, and whatever oatmeal mashes my Scottish mother cared to concoct for "The Coo". But as soon as the balmy winds of spring blew from the warm west and the first green spears of grass appeared, Bessie was turned out to graze.

The first thing she did was break a fence. Our fences were certainly not the best in the west, but good or bad, Bessie could get out of any enclosure. Springtime revived Bessie's social instincts, so she'd bunt along the fence-line till she

weak spot, through she'd go to hiper down the road with a sideways list caused by a gimpy leg. All the while, Bessie would moo a gladsome summons to the cowworld at large that she was on her way. Hearing the cow cacaphony sent me scurrying after her, with halter rope in one hand and a pan of 4th Grade Oats as bait in the other.

At this late date I'll admit that the cow had reason to want to get away from it all - and especially me. It was in her stable that I practised the songs the music teacher at school was trying to impress on our memories. Our class was scheduled to sing at the 24th of May Public Concert, an annual event of some importance in our town. Grade Six was to contribute, as tunefully as possible, something that went:

"Glory and love to the men of olllilllid,

Their sons may copy their virtues bolllllld!"

Bessie sometimes took time out from munching on a new oat sheaf to turn her pixie head around and stare with troubled eyes at me, hunched on a tripod stool at her right side and draining the lateal fluid in time to my singing. My folks weren't keen on me singing so lustily in the house, nor was Bessie pleased that I saved the songs to coincide with milking chores. Sometimes she stopped feeding when I hit a voice-breaking high note, the milk coming slow until more melodious passages were resumed.

#### Bicycle Eater

To get even with me, Bessie ate my bicycle. Actually, I didn't have a bike, but was possessed of a yearning desire to own one. My folks let me take over a half-acre field one spring, which I dug and hoed

and planted to ever so many rows of carrots. The idea was that carrots were an almost never-fail vegetable crop, and I had a deal on with the family grocer to sell him all the carrots I could raise.

My Father helped with advice between his travelling trips; I learned that I could expect to harvest 10 carrots to the single yard of row-length. I had 1,000 yards of carrots planted and hopefully expected to harvest 10,000 carrots — surely enough to raise money for a new bike. But Bessie, of course, broke through the multiple fences into that carrot patch any time she wished. So she ate my bicycle, carrot by carrot, all summer long!

I had my revenge. Come autumn, I joined the Boy Scouts. At that time the Scouts of our town organized a bugle band, and I was lucky enough to become one of the twelve buglers. In addition, four buglers were given detachable Crooks, an ingenious loop of brass tubing which transformed an ordinary five-note bugle into a ten-note trumpet for playing two part pieces in our band. All over town you could hear the dis-cordant blasts of young and inexperienced buglers. Our home was on the outskirts a mile from town, so we had few neighbors to suffer the pangs of my earsplitting snorts upon that brassy bugle and its complicated Crook.

#### **Bugle Blast**

However, Bessie had to listen. My favorite bugling spot was on the roof of Bessie's barn, and I'd tootle away at such compositions as Monkey on the Table, Cook-house Door, Home Fires, and Rally-call. Bessie would try to match me, Moo for Toot, but apparently I had much more wind than the poor cow. After a half hour's mooing, Bessie would give up the contest in disgust and retire to the farthest corner of the pasture. If you think she sought a quiet place to lie down and ruminate upon her cud, you're wrong. She went there to find a weak spot in the fence.

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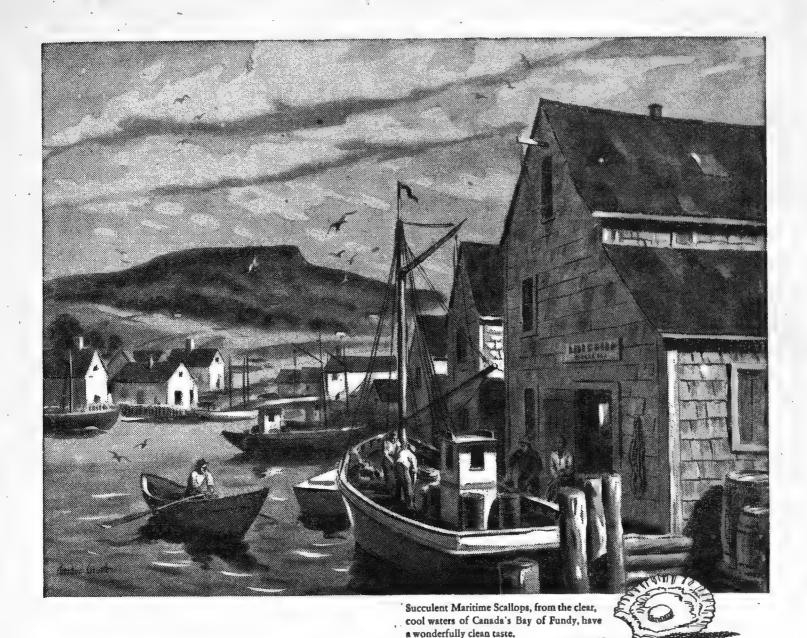


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The above illustration and text are from an advertisement now being published by The House of Seagram throughout the world—in Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Africa. This is one of a series of advertisements featuring Canadian scenes and Canadian food specialties. They are designed to make Canada better known throughout the world, and to help our balance of trade by assisting our Government's efforts to attract tourists to this great land.

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## YOUR BEST **SECURITY** IS Albertas



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Old-timers of the North Saskatchewan may recognize this sawmill as typical of many long since moved to more forested areas. The lumber industry, like all others in the Province; has grown immensely during the past few decades. In many cases, this growth has been helped by the service of Provincial Treasury Branches.

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#### Your Provincial TREASURY BRANCHES





## How can you tell if your faith is real?

By FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D., B.D.

THE first Epistle of John is greatest reasons why Christian-the choicest gem of the ity conquered in the ancient Bible. No book has greater world was that it related, as no Bible. No book has greater beauty or understanding of the Christian faith.

John tells us two things. He tells us first the importance of what we believe about the nature of God, because we become like the God we worship. Nothing is easier than to say "God" and mean nothing by it. John states three facts about the Christian God. God is righteous; God is light; and God is love.

From this description of God, John proceeds to give us principles by which we can test our religion. First is the test of righteousness: "If ye know that He is righteous, ye know that every one that doeth righteousness is born of Him." Second is the test of love: "If we love one another, God dwelleth in us." Third is the took "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him and he in God." These three themes John repeats over and over again like three intertwined strands of the same cord.

The Fanatics

In John's time as in ours much damage is done by people who claim to be very pious yet bring discredit upon religion by their lives. We read that a religious fanatic killed a little child. did not need to be told that there was something wrong with a religion like that. you remember how Burns pictured Holy Willie as a "pillar of' the Kirk", a man who knew the Bible and the creed and who claimed to be one of the elect. Yet the pious fraud lived an evil life and was brutally censorious on others. His profession and his practice were in sad contradiction.

Nathaniel Hawthorne in The Scarlet Letter also blasted man whose lives were so contradictory to the Christian faith. Poor Hester Prynne was taken in adultery and the hard hypocrites stood her in the stocks in the market place with the letter 'A" written on her a better written on her, a butt for public abuse.

We all know people who are very pious on Sunday, but will cheat you on Monday. But what we have to do is get Jesus Christ. Leave these caricatures of religion and get back to the original and see how Jesus Christ lashed the Pharisees as hypocrites. Read again that blasting indictment in the twenty-third chapter of Matthew's Gospel: Read again the love He had for little children and His statement that it were better that a man be drowned than harm a little child. Read again how a woman was brought before Him, taken in adultery, and how He showed her a wondrous lossians. Christ was more than other; for love is of God; and mercy and shamed her tormen-

other faith did, righteousness and religion, morality and God.

#### Make You Better

If your religion does not make your character better it is wrong. If a country is poor and miserable and unchallenged tyranny is in power, then something is wrong with the religion of that country. As Jesus, said, you know a religion by its fruits. Of a certain city it was said, "The Churches of this city are strong ,but the politics are rotten." I do not know that city, but I do know that the statement is a lie. The Churches are not strong. They must be rotten

Remember that Jesus did not say, "Worship me." He said, "Follow me." He did not say, "That man is good who repeats long prayers and knows the creeds by heart." He said, "If ye love me keep my command-

Another test of religion John tells us is our faith in Jesus "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." If there is one place wherein modern Christianity differs from early Christianity it lies in the difference in position given to Jesus Christ. To most modern Christians Jesus is merely a good man. To the early Christians "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself". God had sent His prophets, but now He came in His Son. God was accomplishing a unique work of revelation and redemption in Jesus Christ. When the disciples ask Jesus, "Show us the Father", He replies, "Have ye not known me?" Think of the breath-taking implications of that statement! Jesus says categorically, "I and my Father are one".

Know Him

Nor does Christ suggest that we should know His teachings. We must know Him. The significance of other religious leaders is historical. They do not depend on their founders. Jesus promised His disciples, "Lo, I am with you alway." Buddha when dying could tell his followers to forget him entirely. Jesus insisted that His followers remember Him. He did not command that we should believe like Him, but believe in Him. claimed to be the final judge of righteousness. He claimed the power to forgive sin. He claimed to be the absolute criterion of goodness. He claimed that in Pakista His own person He consumis a see mated religion. "After Him hatred. God's quiver was empty". Gospels contend that He is the creative power of the world. Read the Gospel of John or Coand shamed her tormen- a theology. He was a cosmo- every one-that loveth is Indeed, one of the very logy. He is the secret of life God and knoweth God.'

says John and the possession of this life means eternal life. "He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life". The whole theme of the New Testament is that of Divine love which in passionate quest "sent His Son to be propitiation for our sins.'

So the final test of religion is love. Never was there more tension in society than today. There is the fragmentation of class and creed, of race and colour. Has anything done more damage to our world than race and national hatreds?

Every scientist today is teaching us that co-operation is the principle by which mankind can be prosperous and secure. species that have survived have not been the strongest and most warlike, but the most co-opera-

#### One Neighborhood

This world is now one neighborhood. It must be converted into one brotherhood. During the war a man met two young airmen in New York and invited them to lunch. They were obviously bursting with excitement. During the lunch one of them said, "Sir, we can't keep it back any longer. We were bombing Hamburg last night". Just imagine! Bombing Hamburg one night. Having lunch in New York the next day. That is the kind of world we live in. It is a terrifying world if it is not co-operative.

"The survival of the fittest" does not mean the "survival of the fightingest". Kirley Mather, professor of Geology at Har-vard, says that "interdepend-ence is the most important single principle affecting the life of man today." Dr. Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association tells us of "the fundamental biologic truth that in a world like ours every man is his brother's keeper." How full of common sense Jesus was! We are finding out that human brotherhood is no starry idealism. That "love one another" is not mere religious piety. We must either love one another or perish. It is either human brotherhood or else we shall utterly destroy the human race.

Yet everywhere in our world we find hate. The hatred growing in China for the Western The hatred of the satel-World. lite countries for the tyranny of Russia. The hatred of Russia for the democracies. The hatred of German and French. hatred of employee and employer. The frightful persecution of German concentration camps and Russian labour camps. hatred of employee for employ-The hatred of Indon-Korean. esia for France. The hatred of Pakistan for India. This world is a seething witch's cauldron of

Through our darkness comes the word of the Gospel, the redeeming, constructive word, "Beloved, let us love one anevery one-that loveth is born of



Copyright photo by Marsh.



planned and baked this magnificent Magic dessert cake all yourself! You know its velvetrich texture and sumptuous flavor will match its triple-toned beauty-thanks to Magic Baking Powder! Smart cooks wouldn't dream of being with-

out Magic-for that touch of sure perfection in everything they bake. Magic's famed dependability insures your ingredients—yet costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

#### GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

1/2 cup cocoa 11/2 cups fine granulated sugar 11/2 cups milk 2 cups sifted pastry flour or 1¾ cups sifted all-purpose flour 3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder 1/2 tsp. baking soda 1/2 tsp. salt 9 thsps. butter or margarine eggs, well beaten 11/2 tsps. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Combine cocoa and 1/4 cup of the sugar in a saucepan; gradually blend in 3/3 cup of the milk; bring to the boil, stirring until sugar dissolves; cool thoroughly. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in remaining ¼ cup sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in cold chocolate mixture. Combine remaining 3/3 cup milk and vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a

time, alternating with three additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 40 to 45 minutes. Cover one layer of cold cake with the following Ginger-Cream Filling: let stand about ½ hour then cover with second cake. When filling is set, top cake (or cover all over) with whipped cream; sprinkle with toasted sliced almonds and chopped ginger and serve immediately. Or cake may be topped with any desired frosting.

Ginger-Cream Filling: Scald 11/2 cups Ginger-Cream Filling: Scald 1½ cups milk and 2 thesps. cut-up preserved or candied ginger in double boiler. Combine ¼ cup granulated sugar, 2½ thesps. corn starch and ¾ tsp. salt; slowly stir in milk mixture. Pour back into pan and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until smoothly thickened; cover and cook, stirring occanically until no raw flavor of starch residently. sionally, until no raw flavor of starch re-mains—about 7 minutes longer. Slowly stir hot mixture into I slightly-beaten egg; return to double boiler and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, for 1 minute. Remove from heat; gradually stir in 1 tbsp. butter or margarine and 1/4 tsp. vanilla. Cool this filling thoroughly before spreading on cake.

## Encourage your children in their make-believe play

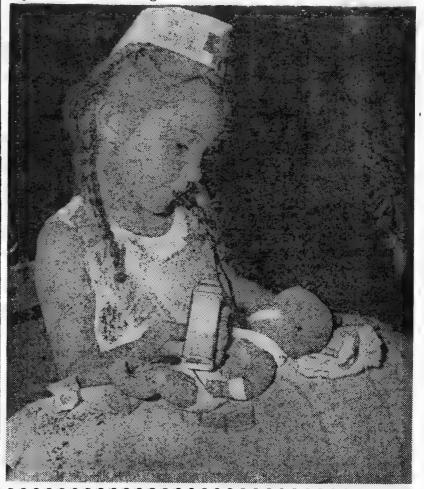
YOUNGSTERS love to imitate their elders, which is for their little brother or sister.

a natural inclination for them

Encourage the youngsters in to have. For that reason, parents are careful to be polite and thoughtful - not only because that is their normal way of acting but because they know their small sisters will notice and copy their acts and gestures and little deeds of thoughtful-

Whether children have been ill and needed a nurse or not, most of them have an interest in nursing and in the care of babies, in particular. When there's a new baby, they beg to do things for him, or her, and if they can first "make believe" with their dolls, they will actually know something about

Encourage the youngsters in these make-believe acts, and through them teach the small "nurses" simple thinge about first aid, etc. They can learn how to apply a bandage, or the ready-prepared band-aids, by applying them to their dolls. Many dolls can be bathed just as real babies can and through this medium the little girls can learn the right way to bathe, powder and dress a younger member of their family. And to make the "make-believe" real fun, present these eager young ladies with Red Cross caps, or make a red cross with crayola on a large white handerkerchief of Daddy's, tied around their heads.



## The Dishpan Philosopher

THERE'S not one of us can say what's coming up from day to day. So much can happen overnight. As dark falls everything's all right, but ere another morning break our lives a brand-new turn may take. Just think now of our brave young queen, one day so happy and serene, the next plunged into depths of grief and change just well-nigh past belief. Her father, our lamented king, went through the very self-same thing. One day of kingly duties free, the next a full-fledged king was he, with burdens far too hard to bear along the road he had to fare.

We hope that in Elizabeth's reign the tides of world unrest shall wane, and to her children, and our own, the joys of lasting peace be known. We seem right now to catch a gleam of some new hope for this old dream.

#### **AUNT SAL SUGGESTS-**

asked the readers to offer timely advice from their own experience. Some questions proved very popular indeed and quite an avalanche of mail descended upon my desk. The 'pet question' of the past two months, have almost drawn however a blank from the readers. One question asked for suggestions how a young farm wife could furnish her living room with a minimum of expenditure, Would you believe it NOT ONE SIN-GLE LETTER CAME IN. The other pet question was a request for a good reliable sour dough pancake recipe. Several came in but really could not be classified in this category. They gave recipes in which one uses sour milk and soda. This was not really what we wanted. There were two honest-to-goodness recipes though that we are giving you below.

Sourdough Pancakes (Grandma's Recipe)

This is a large recipe. 2 qts. warm water or milk and water, 1 pkg. dry yeast (soaked in a little warm water as for bread sponge), 3 tblsp. sugar, 1 tsp. salt, one whole egg, 4 cups flour (or enough to make quite a thick batter.)

Combine all ingredients and let rise over night in large bowl or crock. In morning take out 1 or 2 cups of this and lay aside for 'sour starter'. Then add 1 tsp. baking soda dissolved in a little hot water. Beat this bat-

ter well and fry for pancakes. For continuation of pancakes each night add warm water or milk (sour or sweet) to the

FOR the past several months starter, also sugar, and flour to I've chosen one question make proper thickness of dough. each month from my mail and Let rise until morning and each morning take out some 'starter' before adding soda to the rest of batter. Egg, salt and sugar isn't added every morning but about twice per week. The pancake should be thin and light. They brown easily, are full of bubbles and are easy to digest. If they are doughy and soggy after frying that shows they need more soda and perhaps more flour. (Mrs. C.A.C., Niton,

Alberta.)

Second Recipe

Combine 2 qts. lukewarm

water, ½ cup sugar, 1 pkg.

yeast and enough flour to make stiff batter. Keep in fairly warm place over night so yeast will keep working but not too fast. When making the griddle cakes next morning take out  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qts. of dough and to this add 1 tblsp. salt and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. soda. Fix your crock again adding water to pint of dough to make 2 qts. again. Add 1/2 cup sugar and flour as before. If you make griddle cakes every morning then the dough must be kept in a warm enough place where it can 'work' all the time. But if you plan to use it say once per week then it should be kept in cool place just above freezing. (Mrs. N.A.L., Alta.)

Our sincere thanks to both of these ladies who sent in their recipes. I'm not going to pick out a 'pet question' this month. Anyone writing me on any subject the next two months I wish you'd state whether you wish me to discontinue this open-forum discussion.

Every good wish,

Aunt Sal.

## First aid for cotton sweaters

By JENNY PRINGLE

COTTON jerseys are certainly like a drawstring, fastening the practical school and play ends securely. garments for children, especialjeans, for both are easily laundered, require little ironing, and stand plenty of wear and tear. There is one definite drawback, however, to be found with cotton sweaters. After a dozen or more washings, the neckline begins to sag and stretch.

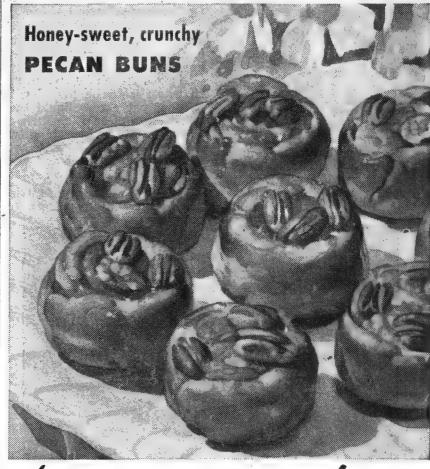
Cotton ribbing, unfortunately doesn't go back into place after washing, as wool does, and once it starts to sag, seems to stretch a little more with each successive trip to the washer. It certainly doesn't add to their appearance, so I was pleased to discover a way not only to prevent-more sagging, but to re-turn the neck to the desired drawstring for washing. other cute idea for a

I cut a piece of elasticized thread to exactly the required end for fastening, and inserted sagging it in the double neck-ribbing down!

I am seriously considering the ly when combined with blue use of this method on the next outfit of new-sweaters, before they have an opportunity of stretching out of shape, for they are not at all noticeable. Very narrow elastic could be used instead of the elastic thread, and on a girl's sweater, the problem may be solved by using a piece of narrow ribbon as a drawstring, leaving the ends of ribbon long enough to tie a neat bow at the front of the neck, at center.

I used red ribbon on a navy and white sweater, but a number of other colours would have done as well. One caution: use fast-colour ribbon, then you will not need to remove the sweater, would be to crochet a cord for use as a drawstring, length, allowing a very small little tassels. Don't let those sagging necklines get

## Special sparkle for a simple meal



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 Luscious for lunch—delicious for dinner-any meal of the day, these fragrant Honey Pecan Buns are delectable eating : : : made" with modern Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

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#### HONEY PECAN BUNS

**New Time-Saving Recipe** Makes 24 Buns

Measure into bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water 1 teaspoon granulated sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

e 🦿 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir wells In the meantime, scald

1/2 cup milk Remove from heat and stir in 1/4 cup granulated sugar

1/2 teaspoon salt 3 tablespoons shortening Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture. Stir in

Tegg, well begten

I cup once-sifted bread flow and beat until smooth; work in

21/2 cups once-sifted bread fia Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and

Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Coyer and set dough in warm place, free from draught and let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, grease 24 large mussin pans. Combine

1/3 cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down)

2/3 cup liquid honey
3 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted

Divide this mixture evenly into prepared mussin pans and drop 3 pecan halves into each pan. Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong 1/8-inch thick and 12 inches long; loosen dough. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Sprinkle with a mixture of

1/2 cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down)

1/3 cup chopped pecans
Beginning at a 12-inch edge, roll up
each piece loosely, like a jelly roll: Cut into 1-inch slices. Place a cut-side up, in prepared mussin pans. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes. Turn out of pans immediately and serve hot, or



\*Tis true the blustery March winds.

May be he howling round your doors:

But still I promise I will try, To help you more and more.

don't know of any month since this page started making its appearance when I have been so impressed with the cross currents of friendliness among the readers. Readers from so many sections of the four western provinces have written in asking the addresses of various other readers so they can furnish them with more explicit advice culled from their own experiences. That is just the sort of all-over neighborly service I had hoped to promote.

#### Let's Ask Aunt Sal ...

Thank you everyone! . . .

Q.: How do you make a dust-less duster? — (Mrs. E. C., Lethbridge, Alberta.)

A.: Saturate cheesecloth with kerosene (coal oil) and hang outdoors to dry: or pour 2 tblsp. liquid wax or furniture polish into glass jar, shake around until whole inside is coated with it, pour out excess liquid then insert clean piece of chamois or silk in the jar and let stand two days. When cloth becomes soiled with use, wash it and then repeat the performance.

Q.: Have you any knitting books that contain pattern for

knitting pot holders? I do not crochet. — (Mrs. H. S., Stony Plain, Alta.)

A.: None of my many books yielded such a pattern. Can any of you readers help out Mrs. S.

Q.: I once tasted some 'Belgian Prune Pie' but cannot find such a recipe at all. — (Mrs. G. T., Ste. Rose, Man.)

A.: I know from your letters that there are several readers who hail from Belgium. How about this recipe? I have several fine prune pie recipes al-though none of them are named 'Belgian'. Here is one I know you should like:

Sour Cream Prune Pie (Mrs. O. S., Hanna, Alberta)

1 cup cooked prunes, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ½ cup sugar, 4 egg yolks, 1½ cups sour cream, ¼ tsp. cloves,

Combine all these ingredients and pour very carefully into unat all...does baked pie shell. Place in hot pen to have it?

oven 425 F. for 15 min. then reduce heat to 325 F. and continue cooking until filling is firm (about ½ hour.) Cool, then add meringue made of egg whites and ½ cup sugar and bake in slow oven. Or serve with whipped cream instead of meringue. Delicious!

Q.: How can I whiten plastic curtains that have yellowed and become streaked? — (Mrs. P. C., Taber, Alta.)

A.: I tested the following remedy on yellowed plastic aprons and they came out nice and white. Soak in tepid water with mild bleach, (one tblsp. bleach to each gallon water). Wash them in this and rinse in tepid clear water. Dry outside if not freezing.

Q.: Could you obtain a recipe for "Coon Town Cake"? I think it was in the Five Roses cook book for 1928. — (Mrs. M. R., Keg River, Alberta.)

A.: Sorry I cannot find this at all . . . does any reader hap-

## Let the children do things for themselves

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

Too many parents make the nut, let him do it even though mistake of always wanting to help their children too much, instead of letting the young-sters do for themselves. Children can usually tie their shoes much earlier than they do, because Mother can do it faster and so does it for them to save time. In the long run the time saved then is lost because it is absorbed by the many times she does the task for them.

Take a simple matter like cracking nuts in a nut bowl — if small Jeff wants to crack a

he may have to hit it three or four times before he actually gets it cracked so he can get the meats out. The next time he does it it will be easier if he does it by himself once or twice, and he will have learned one more thing, be given one more responsibility.

It is wise, too, for parents to praise the children when they accomplish something that is new to them. It makes them feel grownup, and important.







- Q.: This past fall I copied a good cheap fruit cake. Did you M. M., Merridale, Man.) try this and was it successful? I found it far too moist to keep well. (Mrs. A. T., Raymond, Alberta.)
- A.: I never place any recipe in my columns unless I have tried them. As I've told you before I am not an expert only an average cook and if I can succeed so can you! recipe Mrs. T. referred to was what I call "First World War Cake".... but I know some of you call it "Eggless Butterless Milkless Cake". I think everyone should have it in their recipe files and so I repeat it.

Boil the following ingredients about 3 min.: 1 cup sugar (I use brown), 1 cup raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening,  $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. cloves or nutmeg, 1½ cups boiling water.

When cool then add: 2 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. baking soda.

Bake in moderate oven about 40 minutes or until toothpick will not be sticky in cake. This fine cheap fruit cake can be eaten as soon as cool. At our house we hardly wait even that

- recipe from Farm and Ranch a very good water bottle. Where Review that was described as a could I get a new one? (Mrs.
  - sale in hardware, drug or variety stores.
  - My children have been afflicted with pin worms. tablets that the Dr. ordered are so expensive. I wonder if any reader has some home remedy for this. — (Mrs. E. L., Alta.) /
  - A.: So sorry but this is the type of question I cannot handle in this column.
  - Q.: Have you the recipe for "Air Buns"? I understand that they take cream, eggs, butter and are very good. (Mrs. H. L., Prince Albert, Sask.)
  - A.: I have recipes for several sweet buns that are quite rich as you described but none have the name you quoted.
  - Q.: I wonder if any reader has a copy of Mrs. Beaton's cook book that she would like to sell or trade? (Mrs. G.F.S., Vernon, B.C.)
  - A.: How about it readers? I know by your letters that some of you have this cook book but I'm afraid if you are as 'tight fisted' as I am with your old hardest step in any work.

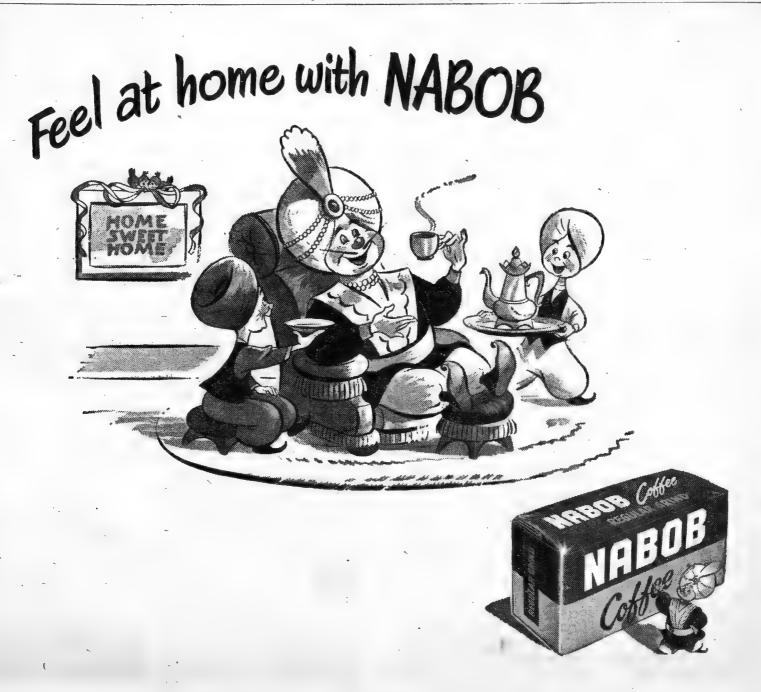
Q.: I have lost the cork of books you won't wish to part with it.

- Q.: I have trouble with my frying pans. All foods, especi-A.: I have seen these for ally eggs stick to them. Is there anything I can do to prevent this? (Mrs. G.P., Edmonton, Alberta.)
  - A.: For new pans we are advised to wash them with a solution of hot vinegar. You might try this for your 'ailing" old pans and see if it helps some.
  - Can some reader supply me with a few very large pin cones. also acorns? (Mrs. N.A. L., Fairview, Alta.)
  - A.: How about, it readers? Write me if you can grant such a request.
  - Q.: I wish to start a sewing school in our town . . . how do I go about it? I have diplomas for pattern making, dress making and tailoring. (Mrs. O.S., Invermay, Sask.)
  - A.: I would write your capital city License Branch, Dept. of Agriculture and find out if you have to have a license for this and then with that settled 'set up shop' and go to it. You say you have the prospective students lined up so you have little to worry about. It is the 'getting started' that is the

- Q.: I washed a white all wool sweater and pinned it to a cardboard to keep in shape while drying. The pins left rust How can I remove (Mrs. G.P., Viking Almarks. these? berta.)
- A.: A very old but vexing problem. The old pair salt and lemon juice is still being recommended in even most modern books. You can hasten the action some by steaming over tea kettle after applying. Or sprinkle with cream of tartar then dampen stains.

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their home making problems to AUNT SAL in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope. Kindly limit one question to each letter. There is no charge for this service.

Obesity — the state of being overweight - is dangerous to health. However, improper dieting to lose weight also can be dangerous. So, if you want to reduce consult a physician-because self-imposed diets often weaken the body without getting rid of much weight.



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## I've Compared ... I Know!

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Them All?



Mrs. J. BURNS 23 Ellis Park Road, Toronto, Ontario, writes:

"For a while, I used another cleanser. But then I tried Old Dutch again—and it's wonderful! You should see the rich suds, and how quickly they cut grease and grime—everything from pots and pans to woodwork and enamel is spotless! The clean fresh smell it leaves makes using it a real treat. I have really re-discovered Old Dutch Cleanser. I've compared... and I know how grand it is!"

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HAVE YOU USED NEW OLD DUTCH?
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Steady!





HERE is March the unpredictable, with its two-tone weather, as a bright chum said, "miserable and worse." The month when hares go mad, when the lion roars and the lamb nestles quietly. But of what use are the old adages and fables? March is as March is. Let the wild hares gambol — March will find a wind to blow on them, sleet and rain to dampen their ardour, and willsend them home with chills and wet feet.

Nobody seems to trust March. It is like November for unpopularity. It can pick a morning from February, an afternoon from April, an evening from December and use them all to make up one calendar day. March specializes in winds, choosing the cold damp ones with a pinch of ice for good measure. It covers the face of the sun with a veil, then whisks it away, so that no one can foresee for ten minutes at a time what is coming next. The weather-watcher has March need of super-patience, for March works on the principle that it can be calendar-wise yesterday, again tomorrow, but that today it will be whatever it pleases. But yet, with it all, March conceals in its bag the genuine and ever-returning miracle of Spring. March is also akin to November in being another half-breed month neither winter nor true spring. It is a make-and-mend month until the land dries sufficiently for field-work to begin, one March wind that pleases every farmer is the Chinook. In they call any warm wind blowing from the south-west a "chinook", but the authentic

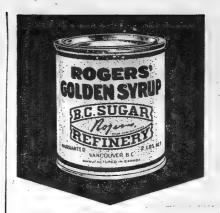
chinook begins at the Rocky Mountain range and blows eastward. When it reaches the Alberta prairie its dry warmth quickly melts the snows. Then the still pools appear among the trees, full of leaves — mirrors of heaven. Then I know it is time to watch and listen for the advent of the first robin, flashing into the brush with his felicitous notes of greeting.

The result of Nature's ruthless and perverse behavior is seen as the melting snow reveals the tragedy of uncut grain lying in wet confusion, awaiting the drying winds and the ingenuity of man. Many a frustrated farmer is faced with the hardship of long hours of extra work before he can start the new crop. Many a one will think back with yearning on the years when a bountiful harvest sheared the fields to dry stubble.

It may be that the prevalent violence and disorder all over the world has had an effect on natural conditions, for never have so many ruinous fires, floods and driving storm forces of destructive wind and hail and atmospheric disasters been known to living memory. But human beings are, most fortunately resilient, hopeful creatures. Especially farmers, I would say, for it wouldn't surprise me, any day, to hear their own peculiar lively whistles as they go about their chores — and that is another of Spring's miracles.

Catch As Catch Can

In Niagara County, N.Y., having shot at three pheasants and missed all three, Hunter George Knieser stalked a fourth, bagged it with his bare hands.



# A WONDERFUL Quick Energy FOOD

GOOD SO MANY WAYS!

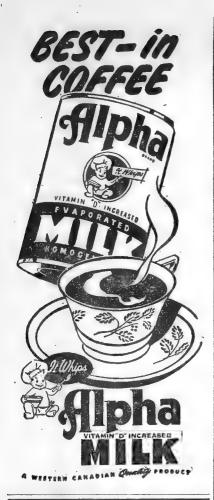




Mix 2 or 3 tablespoons of mustard in a little cold water and pour into hot bath. After bathing, give yourself a brisk rub-down . . . then off to bed for a good night's rest. Your muscles will relax with relief!







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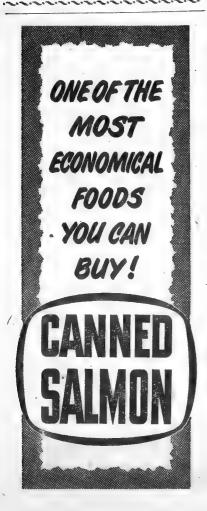
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## Three intruders

In the fall of 1923 I remember walking home from town one Saturday night. Just as I was about to enter the shack three tall forms left the vicinity of the barn and came toward me. I was a trifle surprised but I said "Good night, gentle-men." There was no answer and as they advanced I inquired "Is there something I can do for you?" Apparently courtesy didn't pay, so I said sharply, "What do you want, anyway?" "What do you want, anyway? Turning around I seized the axe which was leaning against the wall of the shack and told the intruders to come a step closer and I would talk to them with cold steel. Then I started to laugh as they were joined by a fourth figure only half as tall as the others.

I suddenly remembered that three big horses and a Shetland pony had been roaming around the district for the past few days.

A. M. McKenzie.

Delisle, Sask.

## Cheap buttons

During the years of the depression, prices for farm produce dropped so low it did not pay to sell eggs and butter if they could be used on the farm. Still you needed to do a little trading. We had no money for coffee, but roasted barley and found it quite a palatable substitue.

I needed a large button for an old plush coat, so one Saturday night I was pleased to discover the sought for article in one of the village stores. The price, however, was 35c. Eggs were 5c a dozen. Would you have exchanged 7 dozen eggs for one button? I decided to manufacture one at home.

Mrs. J. F. Jacobson. Midale, Sask.

#### Sick cow

I remember one day back in September 1919, our neighbor's girl led their only cow past our place. Her father was working at this place. The cow was sick and instead of calling her father home, she took the cow over to him.

After a while they all went back home, cow, father and daughter. Dad, wondering what was the matter went over to their place. There were already a few more neighbors gathered there, but no one seemed to know what was wrong with the cow

Next morning Dad went over again to find out what had happened. They told him that everyone thought the cow was dead. Then one of the men kicked the cow under the throat, and out of her mouth flew a big potato. The cow got up and was soon well again.

Mrs. E. Belke.

Gunn, Alberta.



ONE split second of carelessness in operating your car can send you to the hospital or the morgue. Milder weather brings the hazards of treacherous driving conditions and increased traffic. Be doubly alert in the coming weeks . . . make careful driving a habit at all times.

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## Sun Life of Canada Cuts Cost of Insurance by Policy Dividend Increase

Also Holds 1951 Canadian Company Record With \$461 Million New Business

The announcement of a further increase in policyholders' dividends. reducing insurance costs; an all-time high in benefits paid; the largest volume of new life insurance issued Canadian company in 1951over \$461 million; and a new record over \$461 million; and a new record in volume of total assets which now stand at \$1,666 million, are among the highlights of the 81st Annual Report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada just released by George W. Bourke, President.

In commenting on the continuing favourable trend in policy-holders' dividends, Mr. Bourke said that any permanent improvement in interest earnings on the Company's assets brings about a reduction in the cost of insurance. The interest rate earned during 1951 was 3.70% as compared with 3.61% in 1950, 3.48% in 1949 and 3.30% in 1948.

The 1951 Report of Canada's leading life company reveals that over the twelve-month period more than \$1,800,000 of new business was received for each working day, the final total being an increase of more than \$20 million over the pre-

#### A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

Mr. Bourke described the Com-Mr. Bourke described the Company as a social institution in its function of distributing payments to beneficiaries in the form of death benefits, or to living policyholders in the form of retirement benefits and annuities. In 1951, a total of \$125 million was paid out for these purposes, including \$35 million to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. \$16 million under policyholders, \$16 million under annuity contracts, \$36 million for maturing endowments, and the balance in dividends to policyholders, disability benefits, etc.

Since the first Sun Life policy was issued in 1871, total benefits paid to policyholders and beneficiaries have amounted to \$2,486 million.

#### INSURANCE IN FORCE

The total Sun Life insurance in force at the close of 1951 was \$4,801,000,000, an increase during the year of \$340 million. Annuities now in force provide immediate or future payments to individuals or through Sun Life Group Pension

plans to the amount of \$104 million per annum. In discussing the con-tinued progress of the Company, mr. Bourke referred particularly to the ever-expanding services of its Group business, pointing out that the Sun Life was the first Cana-dian company to write Group in-surance. He stressed the increas-ing importance attached to this form of collective protection by form of collective protection by employers and employees alike, men and women in all walks of life, many of whom would not otherwise enjoy the benefits and security which life insurance provides.

Total Sun Life Group insurance in force now stands at \$1.254 million, an increase of \$168 million during

The assets of the Company increased over the twelve-month period by \$68 million, to reach a year-end total of \$1,666 million, an all-time high figure.

#### NEED FOR LIFE INSURANCE

Mr. Bourke mentioned the advancement of medical science and its effect on improving the mortality rate but he emphasized the necessity for life insurance by pointing out that, in all companies, 30% of the death claims are paid on policies in force less than ten years. and 5% on policies less than one year in force. More than 50% of all deaths among Sun Life policy-holders are due to heart disease, which is not necessarily a disease of old age. It kills and cripples thousands of children and tens of middle-aged. the young and

The key message of life insurance, said Mr. Bourke, is thrift. Life insurance combines protection with saving. Without the spirit of with saving. Without the spirit of thrift and of self-reliance which life insurance has fostered over many decades, it would be difficult to imagine what the present state of our national economy would be.

A copy of the Sun Life's complete 1951 Annual Report to Policyholders, including the President's review of the year, will be sent to each policy-holder or may be obtained from the Head Office in Montreal or from any of the branch, group or mortgage offices of the Company from coast to Coyote Crop



Mrs. Ruby Bauer, Box 1917, Vermilion, Alta., sent us this picture of Alvin Bauer with the group of coyotes he killed during November on their

## For color and splash try these new annuals

By H. F. HARP

annuals to supply colorful beds and borders in our gardens be made. About the first week from midsummer until forst-of May is the best time to make comes. The more popular varia start. Better effects are obeties are Petunias, Snapdragons, Stocks, Marigolds and Asters together with a few others. Besides these, however there are many more that are in many cases equally showy and easily

The purpose of this article is to make a plea for these lesser known but equally desirable subjects. Their inclusion in your list of annuals will add a good deal of interest to the flower garden this year.

As they may be grown from seed sown in the open ground where the plants are to flower, here are a few hints regarding this form of culture.

Failures with these out-door sown annuals is usually attributable to sowing the seed too thickly and failing to thin out the seedlings in the early stages of their growth.

Each individual plant must have ample room for its full development as overcrowded seedlings will soon exhaust the supply of soil moisture and nutrients. Then they run to seed, thereby shortening their life.

#### Any Good Soil

It is not imperative that the soil be especially prepared, any good garden soil will do. However if the proposed site has been dug over in the fall and well rotted barnyard manure added so much the better. Spring digging is not recommended as there is too great a loss of much needed moisture by this practice.

Rather than dig the soil in the spring a better plan is to hoe and rake off any weed growth, sow the seed on the undisturbed soil.

The sooner the seed is got in- on sturdy plants.

to the ground the better, but no WE are largely dependent on attempt to carry out the seeding when the soil is 'sticky' should tained when varieties are sown in patches rather than rows. The patches may be of circular and various informal shapes.

The depth of sowing will be governed by the size of the seed, Nasturtiums have large seed, They almost as large as peas. should be sown not less than an inch deep and two inches on light sandy soils will not be amiss. Shirley Poppy, on the other hand is very fine and should only be barely covered.

#### Good Growth

In showery weather the seed will germinate quickly and growth will be rapid. In a few weeks the young plants will require thinning. This is best carried out in several operations rather than completing it in one, as the tender plantlets are liable to receive a check in growth if thinned too severely he first time.

The small growing varieties should be given about six inches space around them, tall ones a foot or more depending on their robustness. The importance of giving each plant enough space for its proper development is again stressed.

Commercial fertilizer applied at the rate of two onuces per square yard of flower bed will be beneficial especially where water is available to water it well into the soil.

The following list of new and different annuals includes some of the lovliest and least expensive of garden flowers. Most of them will be found in the catalogues of seedsmen specializing in flower seed.

Annual Anchusa - has brilliant blue flowers freely borne The strikingly beautiful daisy-like flowers of ARCTO-TIS are showy over a long peri-

COLLINSIA has pretty blue and white flowers on dwarf plants; a few patches along the front of the border gives dis-Cynoglossum tinction. Hound's-Tongue grows to 18 inches, bearing numerous sky-blue flowers. The seeds are large and rough hence the common name.

Dimmophotheca — or Star of the Veldt — may be had in a wide range of new shades. Quite often this plant is a feature of the late autumn garden as it is frost-hardy to a remarkable de-

Eschscholtzia -- California Poppy loves the hot dry prairie summers. New kinds are gay with Cherry-red, Pink and Buff

Felicia the Kingfisher Daisy is a dainty plant with minute starry flowers of a heavenly blue shade. Bright yellow centres contrast pleas-ingly. It enjoys cooler conditions than prairie summers provide, but in favorable seasons it will make a brave show and is then a joy to behold.

Annual Lupins make good substitutes for the better known perennial ones where the latter have not succeeded. They are easily grown and come in a wide

range of colors.

Nemophila is a dwarf blue flowered annual suited to a half shady spot - Phacelia makes a companion plant with saucer-shaped sky-blue flowers on compact dwarf plants.

For cutting in the late fall,

the annual Rudbeckias are esteemed. Flowers are large and single embracing shades of crimson, yellow and bronze. Stems are wiry, lasting well when cut.

The silvery spikes of Salvia Farinacea resemble true Lavender, but lack the fragrance usually associated with that plant. However they may be cut and used for indoor decoration with telling effect. The plants are easily grown, resistant to heat and dry weather.

#### SEASONABLE HINTS

Tomatoes - Our thoughts will soon be turning to the business of seed sowing now that March is here, but we must not be too impatient to get started or plants will become straggly and unthrifty long before they can be safely transplanted outdoors. It is surprising that so many people seem to have dif-ficulty in growing this crop to ripe fruitfulness in many sections of the country, where with ordinary preparation of the soil and intelligent cultivation this can be accomplished with ease.

One of the causes of failure is a poor selection of varieties. Many of the varieties offered by the seedsmen are not suited to our short growing season. Another cause of failure is setting out poor plants. Weak spindly, half-straved plants take weeks to recover the shock of transplanting and often get frozen in the green-fruit stage of their development.

The following plan will ensure sturdy plants that will ripen quantities of fruit from August until frost comes.

First select a suitable variety. Bounty, Early-Chatham and Meteor are best or prairie planting. All are bush types requiring no pruning or staking.

Sow the seeds thinly in a 4 or 5-inch flower pot. Use a soil mixture containing 2 parts garden soil, 1 part peat, 1 part sand. Put plenty of drainage in the pot — at least to adepth of two inches.

Sift the soil mixture and place a layer of the rougher portion over the drainage. Fill to within half an inch of the rim of the pot with the sifted soil. Steep the pot in hot water until saturated. Allow to drain before sowing the seed thinly on the wet surface. Press the seeds gently into the soil and scatter a light covering of soil over them. Cover the seed pot with a piece of glass over which place a piece of paper.

#### Warm Window

A sunny warm window speeds germination. Five to seven days sees the first signs of life and paper and glass are removed. Full sunlight makes for sturdy seedlings, so a position close to the glass on a south window sill is best.

When seedlings are a few inches high and the true leaves are in evidence the first transplanting takes place. The same soil mixture will do, but don't use it until it has been warmed to room temperature. Boxes that can be conveniently set on a window ledge should be used. Their depth should not be more than three inches. Space the seedlings about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  - 3 inches apart, taking care to plant them firmly, and water them well. Turn the boxes around every few days so that all plants have an equal share of sunlight. Careful watering will be necessary in the early stages, or soil will become stagnant and sour. The plants roots will not function properly and leaves will have a tell tale 'look'. Always aim to apply water in the early part of the day so that by nightfall the soil surface will not be excessively wet.

In late April weather conditions may permit placing the plant boxes outside for a few hours in the middle of the day, increasing the time as conditions permit. By mid-May they may be able to stay outdoors overnight, but should there be the least suspicion of frost threatening they must be protected or carried to safety.

June 5 to 10 is considered safe to set them in their perma-nent quarters. Should bad weather prevail, delay the planting. However June 15 is about the latest date to plant if we would have ripe fruit by early August.

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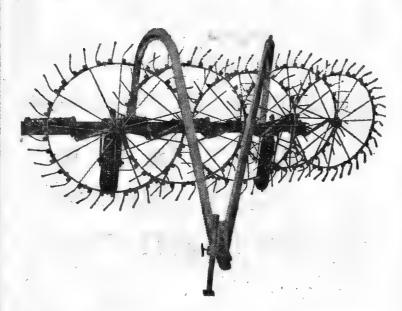
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caught a white mouse. Dad took it off the hog and found it had pink eyes. I never saw one like that before.

Freddie Brown.

Delburne, Alta.

A couple of years ago my brother brought some duck eggs which he found in the bush, and put them under a chicken to hatch. Before we knew it they were all hatched. After they were grown up they always used to fly around our building. One day only six out of twelve came back. To make sure the rest would stay we clipped their wings so they couldn't fly. Out of the six that were left we butchered four and kept the other two. The female lived for about a year and the male for about three years. It sure was comical to see them fly round and round our buildings. Every time they landed the chickens would think it was a hawk and would start running to the hen house.

Linda Reimer.

Warburg, Alta.

My little niece and nephew were playing in the backyard one day when they saw my grey cat, Tiny, carrying a little kit-ten in her mouth. They ran in-

Yesterday, when Dad was to the house shouting, "Come lifting the stooks, the dogs and see what Tiny's got." Sure enough there she was with a cute little black kitten in her mouth, and we called it Topsy. Mother took Tiny out hoping she would show her where the rest of them were. They had no success. Dick, my brother came home and heard them meowing in the loft. He took Tiny with him and climbed up to the loft. He nearly fell down a couple of times as there is no floor up there, only hay on the beams, he climbed down holding two tiny grey kittens. What a wonderful treasure hunt it was and what fun we had with the treasure.

H. Zawerucha.

Ethelbert, Man.

I was coming out of the chicken house when I saw something moving in the weeds. I went closer. It started to hiss. I ran to the house, and Dad took the gun and shot it. It was a badger.

Maxine Sarson.

Dollard, Sask.

I saw two fat ducks head straight at me and simultaneously hit the windshield with a bang! I was hauling wheat at eleven at night and had just come over a hill at about 40 m.p.h. when the two drakes flew



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up a few hundred feet ahead of me. The two mallards appeared in our plates the next day.

Clarence J. Newfeld. Main Centre, Sask.

We used to have a hawk we we used to have a nawk we called "Fireclaw". It would call in a screaming sort of way, "Scre-e-e-e-it," would go. I learned the call and soon could make it myself. When I called, Fireclaw would answer.

One day I left Fireclaw in the sun and I went away. I had done this before and he didn't go away, but it was different that day. When I returned he was nowhere around. I searched and searched but I could not find him. Then I gave his call. An answer came back from away off. I repeated this and soon found him.

Gary Still. Box 164A, R.R. No. 1, Winnipeg, Man.

Once we had a gander that followed Dad around outside. One day Dad went to start the engine at the well, the gander had followed but Dad didn't notice. The gander got his beak caught in some part of the en-gine and got half of his upper beak torn off. The beak soon healed, and the gander lived for a long time after, but he didn't follow Dad around any more.

Marjorie Jersak. Glenside, Sask.

As I was walking home from school, I saw a chickadee sitting on a fence. I walked quite close by him and he didn't fly away, so I turned back to see why. I went right up to him and put my hand over him. Then I saw what was wrong. One of his toes was caught in the barbedwire, and he couldn't get it out. I got him loose and he was fine. Henry Warunky. Alcomdale, Alberta.

One day I took my brother's pony to water our horses. They were about a mile from the lake. So I drove them to the lake and left the pony beside them untied. As I was chopping a hole in the ice, the horses got scared of something and ran away and the pony with them, so I started after them on foot. They ran about for a half mile. When I came closer to them one of the colts chewed on the bridle lines and held the pony till I got hold on the lines myself. If it wasn't for the colt, I would have had to walk for quite a distance.

Joshua P. Wipf. Cranford, Alta.

When my Dad was cleaning out the henhouse today, about a dozen mice ran out when he raised a feed box. The hens took after them; caught them; killed them; and ate them. The mice squeeled so loud the horses started off. Though it was the first time we ever saw hens kill mice, it apparently was not their mice, it apprinted first experience.

David Pizzey.

Binscarth, Manitoba.

Last winter we were surprised to see a pair of pheasants always near our yard. It had been very cold up until then, and there was a lot of snow, so it struck us odd that these birds should be so fat and unaffected by the severe weather. I kept a constant watch and one morning I saw them fly away from the barn loft which is open on both ends. I climbed up and found that they had been spending the winter in a big hollow in the hay in the barn.

A. Mosimann. Duffield, Alta.

One day, Mom and I had gone to town. Before going we had locked the house door. When we returned and got to the door we heard a big commotion inside, as though someone was in there knocking things down. We were both scared, but Mom unlocked the door, and we slowly went in through the kitchen and into the front room. There perched upon the china-closet was a bush partridge who had flown through a large pane in the window and broken it. He had broken several things about the house by the time we could get him out.

Bernard Schulmiester. Box 96, St. Paul, Alberta.

One day my Dad and I were on our way home from town with a team of horses and buggy, as we passed our neigh-bor's farm I saw his boar had broken out of his pen and was mad. He ran after us and struck one of our horses on the side with his big tooth and then ran away. It was such a bad cut we had to destroy the horse.

Katie Wollman. Pincher Creek, Alta.

My Dad moved from the prairie to the bush country, taking horses with him. When a bell was first put on one of these horses they were all very frightened, but after a time one named Slippery, the bell horse, became very clever.

The only way to find the horses was by listening for the bell. If Slippery saw you first, he would hold his head very still so the bell wouldn't even tinkle. Then when you walked by he would hold his head in such a way the bell hardly made a sound and run away with the other horses following him.

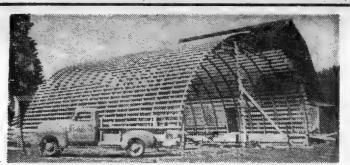
We often walked by him just to see him do this clever trick to escape work.

Merle Bell.

436 Edward St. N.E., Calgary, Alta.

Our saddle horse is very good at opening gates. He was always getting into the grain and we thought someone must have been leaving the gate open. But one day, while working in the field, we caught him yanking furiously on the rope which held the gate and opened it.

Janis Fisher. Hill Spring, Alberta.



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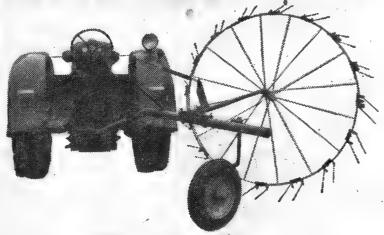
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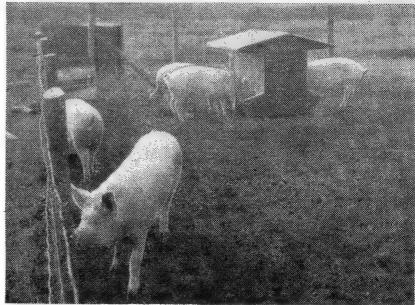
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## Pig hatchery expands in Saskatchewan



FARMERS in the Tisdale area organized a co-operative pig hatchery last spring and their first litter of pigs was born early in September, according to H. E. Chapman, director of extension services, Department of Co-operation.

The co-operative now has purchased 65 bred sows and at least 11 of them have already farrowed. All of them are to farrow before May. There is a heavy demand for weanlings and more applications have been received than can be accepted for the present.

Nearly \$4,000 in cash has been contributed already by 38 farmers who have become members. The organization is on a share capital basis. Shares are \$10 each but the minimum investment is 10 shares, one-half being paid in cash, the other half subscribed. There is no membership fee and each member has \$50 or more in cash invested with an equal amount being subscribed to be called when required. Priority for distribution of pigs is on the basis of the amount of share capital subscribed.

The hatchery is located on the premises of the Caribou co-operative farm two miles west of Tisdale. The hatchery co-operative has arranged for the co-op-

erative farm to provide the management and labor for the enterprise. A large barn on the premises has been converted into pens for the sows and their litters.

All of the brood sows bought by the hatchery co-operative were selected for their prospective ability to farrow high quality, large litters. The aim is to supply top quality weanlings for commercial production and no attempt will be made to supply registration papers.

Disease prevention is a prime requirement in this enterprise. When sows are first brought to the farm they are segregated in special quarantine pens for four weeks. A veterinarian is called to examine them for signs of disease before they are moved to their permanent quarters near the barn.

Management and disease are the most important factors in an enterprise of this kind, Mr. Chapman said, and every effort is being made to ensure that these factors receive proper attention.

Alert

In Manhattan, an enterprising advertiser took space in the New York Herald Tribune: "Backyard Bomb Shelter Plans, "1"

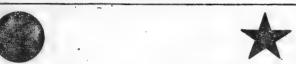
#### Solution to last month's puzzle

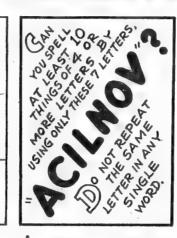
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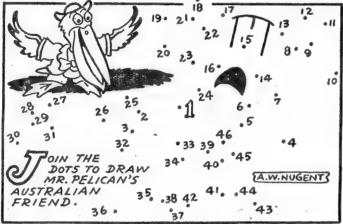
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WTHAT'S WRONG WITH
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FIRY TO SPOT THE JRY TO SPOT SIX ERRORS.





#### JUNIOR CRYPTIC CROSS-

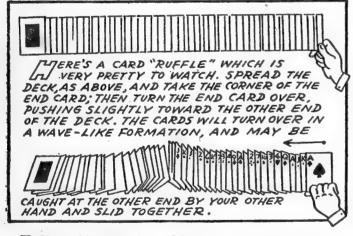
OU MUST FIND YOUR OWN SOLUTION THIS ONE .

ALL YOU DO TO COM-PRINT IN THE CRYPTIC LETTERS, SHOWN BE-LOW, IN THE CORRES-PONDING NUMBERED BOXES!

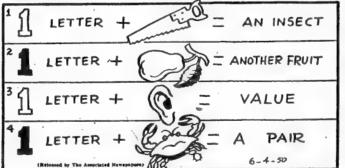


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DD A LETTER TO THOSE IN THE PICTURES AND ARRANGE THE LETTERS TO SPELL THE WORDS DEFINED.



I'SAM MASP; 2, PEAR, GRAPE; 3, EAR, RATE; 4, CRAB, BRACE.



MY COMB BECAUSE I

TO THE MILK AND ANOTHER FROM THE DOG TO THE BONE SO THAT NONE OF THE LINES SHALL CROSS OR TOUCH ANYTHING ELSE IN THE PICTURE.









DOC' 15' BONE . HIDDEN ANIMAL: AN ELEPHANT IS

THE CUTTING PLIERS SHOULD BE CROSSED TO OPEN. HAMMER CLAW SHOULD NOT BE CUT SQUARE AND THERE IS NO HOLE IN THE HANDLE; NOTCH OF SAW TEETH POINTED IN WRONG DIRECTION AND SAW TEETH ON WRONG! HATCHET HANDLE DOESN'T SAM TEETH ON WRONG SIDE OF BLADE; LARGE

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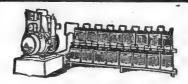
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#### HORIZONTAL

1 Sorceress in the Odyssey

6 To bestow approval on 11 Hindu of an agricultural caste

16 Beach

21 Parry 22 A king of Judea

23 To harden 24 The choice part

25 Artificial language 26 Preposition

27 Kind of fish 28 A direction 29 Precipitous 30 Ambary 31 River of

31 River of Asia
22 Anglo-Saxon coin
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38 To place at ntervals
40 Feverage

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67 A constella-tion 68 Anything that causes

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88 Sacred song
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106 A pass between mountain peaks
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110 River (Sp.)
111 City in
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112 A fissile
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117 Fortifying
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timbers
121 Slopes the
surface of
123 Movement of
ocean waters
124 Succession
125 Soil
127 Sonoran
Indian
128 To ebb
129 To taunt
131 Dagger
135 Fruit of
blackthorn
138 Common
(Haw.)
140 Small freshwater annelid
147 It is
(contr.)
148 Mother of
Pentheus
150 Day of the
ancient Roman month
152 Chops off
154 Native metal
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1 Song of de-votion

2 Billiard ball (slang) 3 Syllable of scale

4 Satisfaction for the kli-ling of a man

5 Volcano

6 Informal hockey game 7 Treating with healing preparations

8 Symbol for iridium 9 Destruction

10 Paradises
11 Soldier's
metal vessel
for food 12 Emmet

13 Colors 14 Spanish American griddie cake

15 Meal 16 Grant 17 Palm leaf (var.)

18 Sloth 19 Long Roman outer gar-ment

20 Jewish month 33 Land measure

35 Outer cover-ing of fruit 37 River island

40 Mulberry 42 Older

Place of combat Resorts Accomplish-ment Roman

VERTICAL

51 Child for 53 Part of pipe 55 Meadows 56 Stinging insects

57 Russian guild 58 Lasso

58 Lasso
60 One afflicted with loathsome disease
62 Allows an 
interval of 
rest to
64 101 (Rom. 
num.)
65 Former Russian rulers
66 Long-legged

66 Long-legged bird

68 Explosive sound 69 Operated

71 First man 73 Dwarf 75 Child's toy 79 Nip

79 Nip
80 Birds
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Moving trucks 87 Hawailan dish

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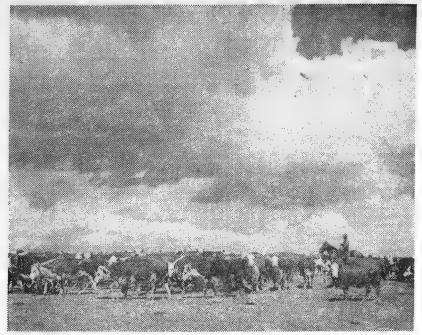
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(Solution next month)

50

#### To Market





#### Trash cover is worth money

HOW to save \$283.00 on every 100 acres of crop land is told here by G. R. Sterling, Supervisor of Soil Coservation, Alberta Dept. of Agriculture. It's simple, and can be told in three short words —"Don't burn" mort words stubble".

You have heard that before, but do you realize what happens when you set a match to your stubble? We know that there's more straw than usual this year, but that's all the more reason why you should save it. Your district agriculturist can tell you how to handle heavy stubble.

But here's where the savings come in. Nitrogen bought as commercial fertilizer cost 113/4 cents a pound in its cheapest form. An average crop (and it's more than average this year) produces 1500 pounds of straw per acre, and 1500 pounds of straw contains 9.15 pounds of nitrogen. In addition to the nitrogen content of the straw, another 15 pounds of nitrogen can be produced by the soil bacteria if the straw is left on the field for them to work on. This means that from 1500 lbs. of straw you have a total of 24.5 pounds of nitrogen. At 113/4 cents a pound, 24.15 pounds of nitrogen is worth \$2.83 \$283.00 for one hundred acres.

If you have so much money that you are not interested in this saving, don't think that's all you are losing. You can't dispense with trash cover if you value your land at all. Trash cover holds moisture in the soil when you want it. It decays to provide food for your crops. It prevents soil drifting and water erosion. It shelters

the soil from the pounding effect of rain and prevents pud-dling and sealing of the soil surface. Plant cover is nature's way of building and maintaining the soil. Can you think of a better way?

#### Can damp grain be seeded?

HIGH yields of grain depend to some extent on the quality of the seed sown. Quality is particularly important this year since a large proportion of the grain harvested in 1951 will not be suitable as seed. Grain that was harvested immature, sprouted, frosted, tough, or damp should be tested for germination if it is necessary to use such grain for seed.

Experience a year ago indicated that bran-frosted wheat is quite suitable for seed, while the same degree of frost often will injure barley and oats permanently. However, the main problem is with immature, sprouted, tough, or damp grain. All such grain is of doubtful value as seed because of its moisture content. Although damp grain is still viable, it will germinate poorly until it is properly dried.

It is interesting to note that in experiments conducted at the Swift Current \*Experimental Station, wheat and barley with sprouts not longer than half the length of the kernel produced normal seedlings once they had been thoroughly dried. This is true even when the sprouts are broken off before seeding. germination of oats receiving the same treatment was about 50 per cent of normal. Where the sprouts are longer than half the length of the kernel, the

germination is reduced severely Rather than wait for results, and such grain should not be used for seed.

It is not possible to judge the value of grain for seed by its appearance. Therefore all seed Mass Conscription appearance. Therefore all seed grain should be tested for germination. If the germination is below 65 per cent, then the best solution is to secure dry, sound

All official seed testing laborthey can handle at present. Army.

suitable germination tests can be made by planting a representative sample in a box of soil.

In Lunenburg, Mass., town suddenly lost its treasurer. tax collector, town clerk, board of health agent, board of selectmen's clerk and veterans' agent when Daniel P. McGuirl was reatories have more samples than called to active duty by the



## BENESAN is Death to Wireworms

This field was all sown with the same seed. Butthe area on the right was sown with seed treated with BENESAN for wireworms. On the left with untreated seed.

See the difference! On the right, a thick, vigorous stand. On the left, a stand that's thin and lighteaten into by wireworms.

#### "BENESAN" is applied as a seed treatment ... easy and practical

BENESAN is applied by ordinary seed-treating methods. Just one full-rate application (2 oz. per bushel) kills up to 75% of all wireworms—cuts wireworm population to the point where damage is negligible for at least another 3 or 4 years. BENESAN reduces cost of seeding, eliminates re-seeding due to wireworm damage, increases yields 4 to 12 bushels per acre-

#### Check your land for wireworms Here's how they attack your crops







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#### Year-round color in your shelterbelt

REEN has its advantages, GREEN has he but the introduction of purples, pinks, reds and yellows into the farm shelterbelt attracts the eye and presents a pleasing contrast. P. D. McCalla, Supervisor of Horticulture, Alberta Department of Agriculture, suggests several ornamentals suitable for this purpose. Among them are the better known Lilac, Caragana, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Flowering Plum and Highbush Cranberry. Not so well known are Russian Olive, Redleaf Rose and Rosybloom Flowering Crab, to mention a

An attractive feature of the Russian Olive is the color of its leaves. This tree-like shrub with its grey-green foliage provides a welcome relief from the dense green of the shelterbelt as a whole. The unusual leaf color and reddish bloom of the Redleaf Rose make it an interesting addition to the shelterbelt. Another tint is provided by the flowers of the Rosybloom Flowering Crab. This tree blooms profusely, and although there are crabapples that better appeal to the human palate, a tasty jelly can be made from its fruit if desired.

Don't plant ornamentals singly in the shelterbelt, advises Mr. McCalla. Give them a chance to display their charms by planting four or five of a kind together. Ornamentals can add much to the attractiveness of the home surroundings. They improve the appearance of the farmstead, welcome the approaching guest, and create for the growing family scenes that well be remembered with delight.

#### Shelterbelts hiked yield

ON Craig Pearce's farm, 12 miles southwest of Drumheller, single row caragana field shelterbelts increased the yield of wheat in 1951 at 30, 60, 90 and 120 feet distance from the shelterbelt; the respective average yields were 58.3 as in the two previous years but 1951 was a relatively moist year and still shelterbelts seem to have increased the vield.

The yields were determined by A. D. Smith, supervisor of substations for the Lethbridge experimental station, by taking a series of square yard samples from the wheat crop in the shelterbelt area just before harvest. It was found that the yields of wheat were higher in the crop adjacent to the shelterbelt and for a distance out from the trees. As the distance out from the trees increased the yields decreased.

The yield results agreed with general observations in that the crop for a distance out from the shelterbelt appeared to be



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heavier and the taller trees were the farther out the better crop growth extended.

The reduction of wind and water erosion of the soil is the important value of properly placed and well taken care of shelterbelts. Trees planted in rows at right angles to prevailing winds reduces wind velocity at the soil surface and therefore will reduce wind erosion of the soil. The winter snow piles up on this leeward side of the trees. This piled snow melts more slowly in the spring. With the slower melting snow more water will be absorbed by the soil and less water will be cutting across the fields to form gullies and to overflow the creeks and rivers.

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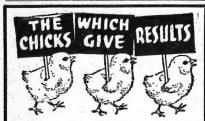
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